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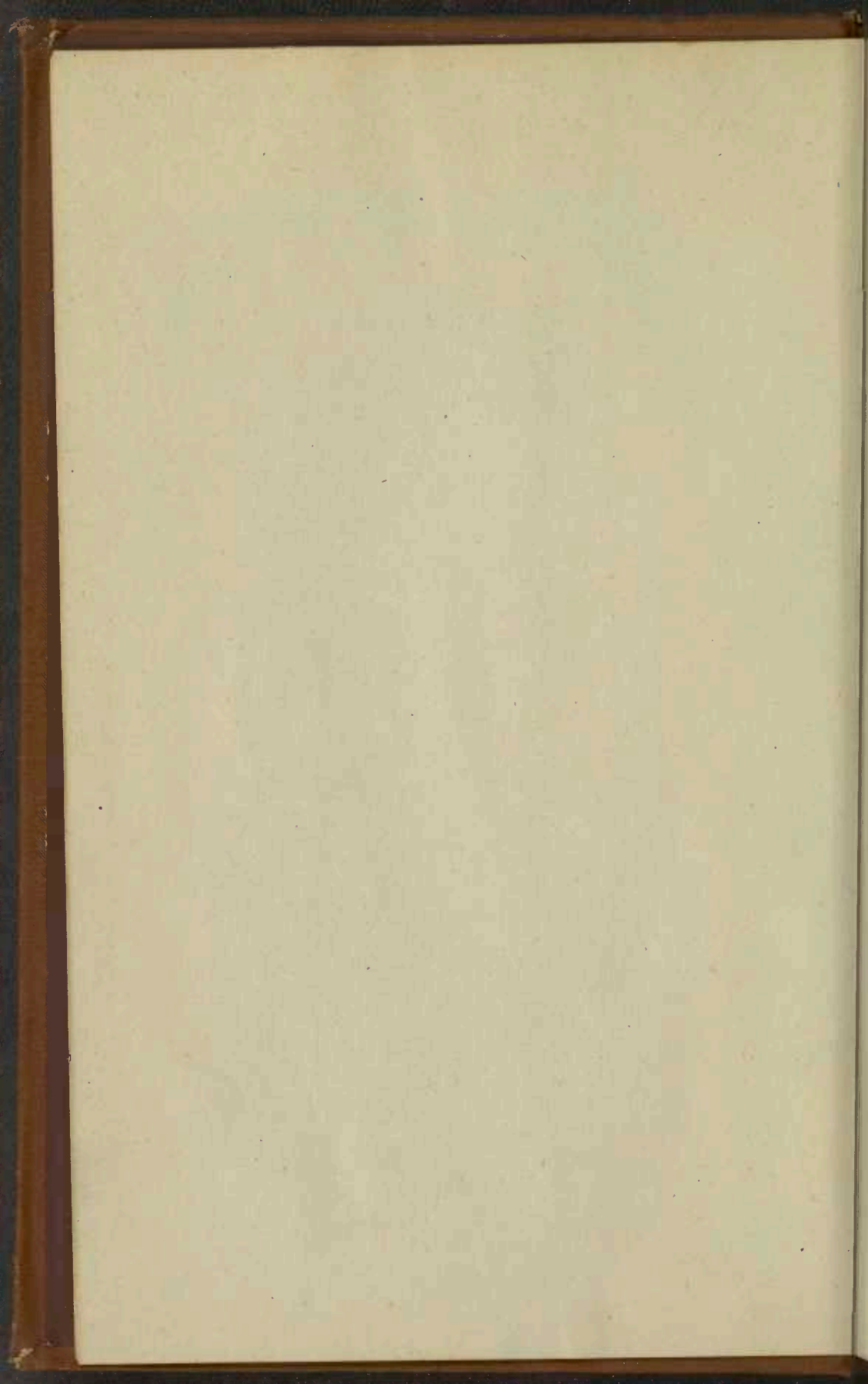


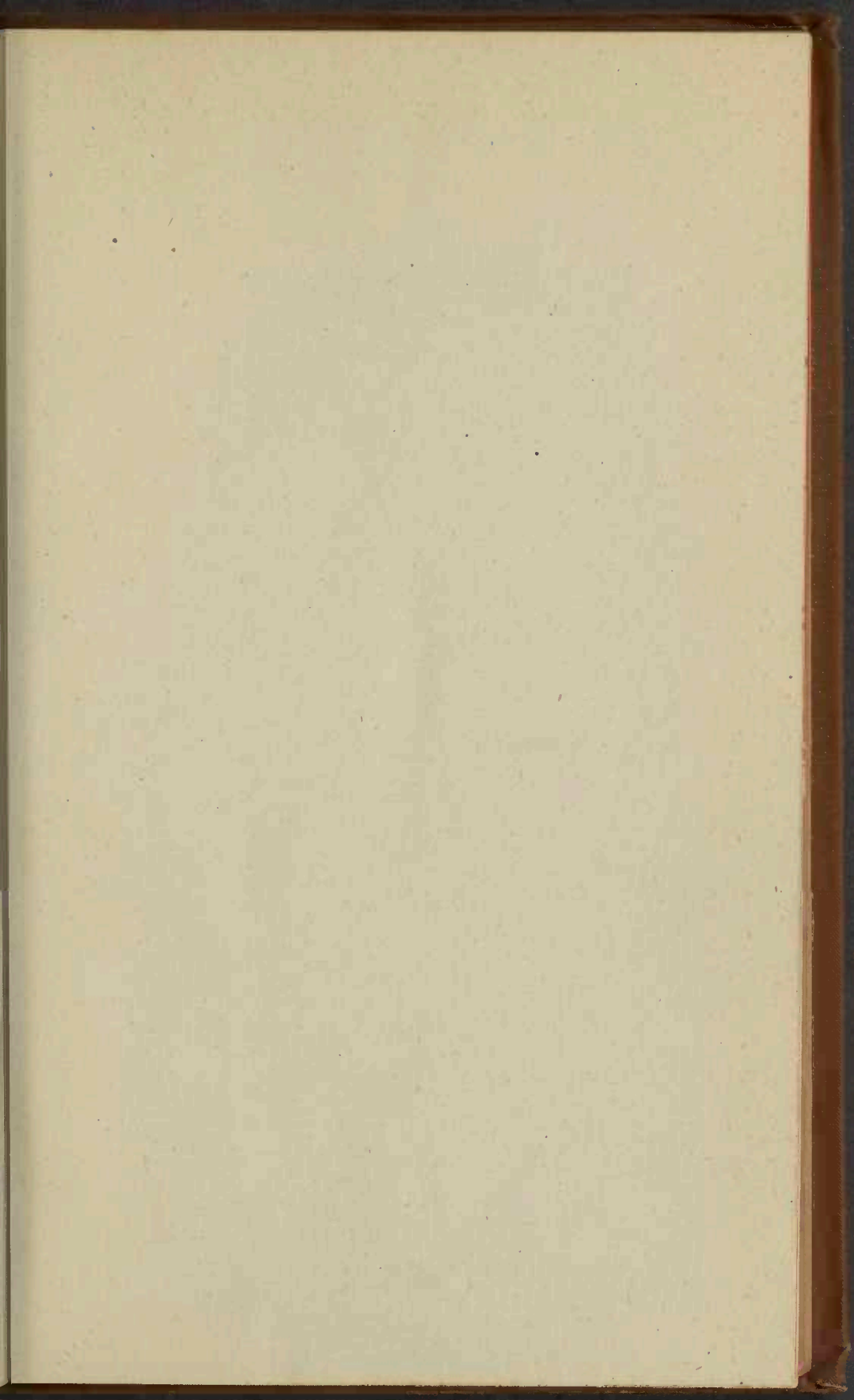
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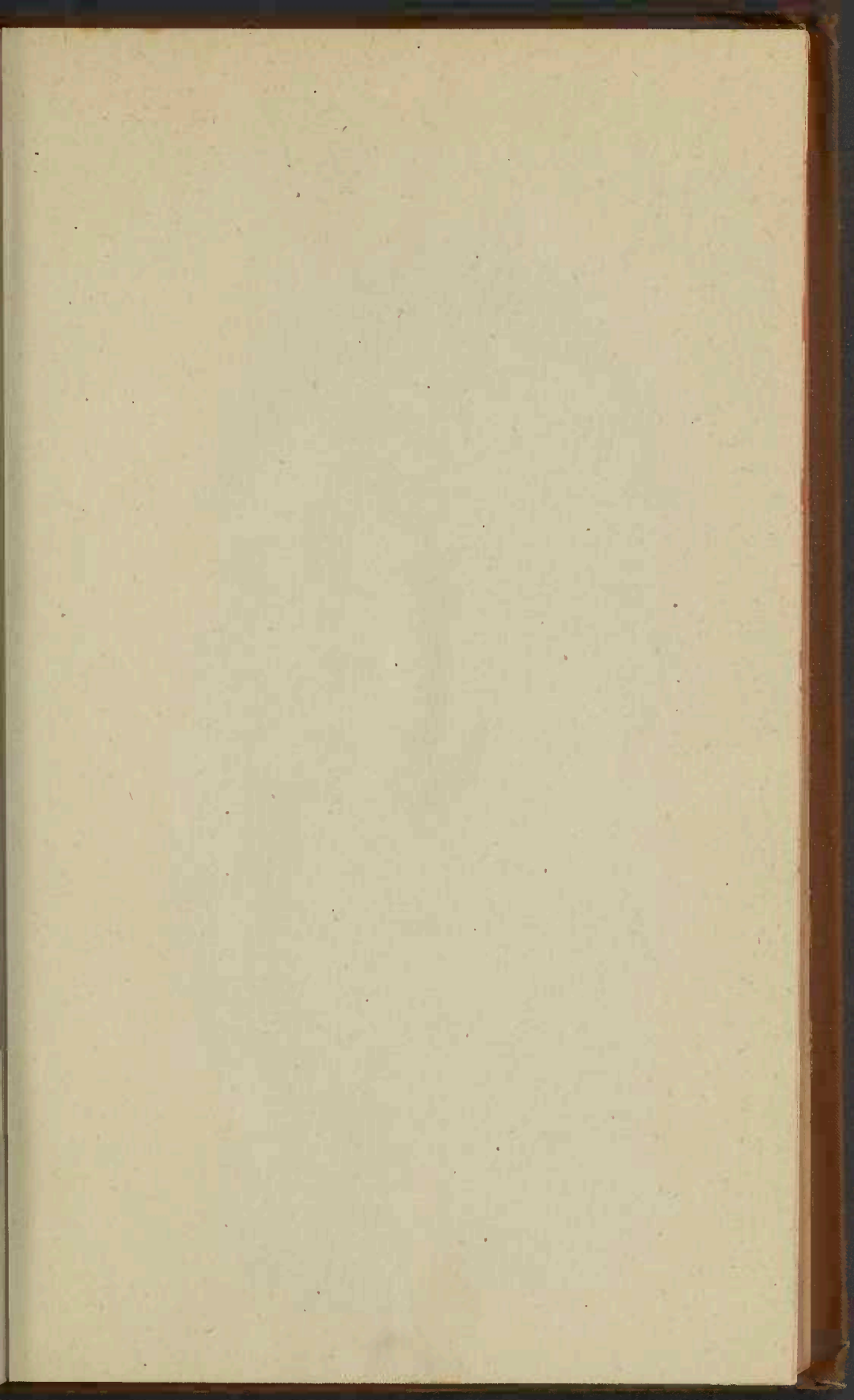


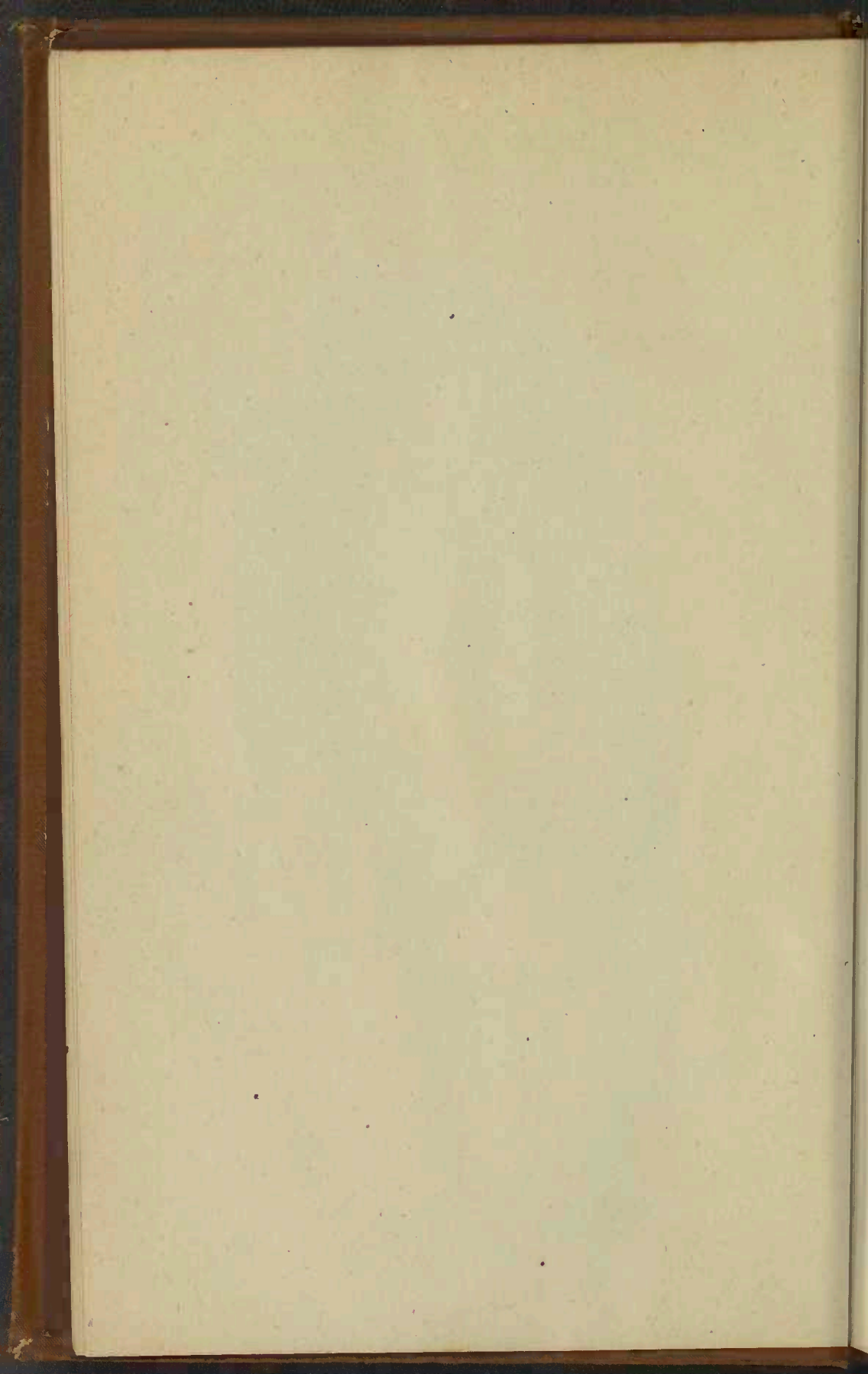
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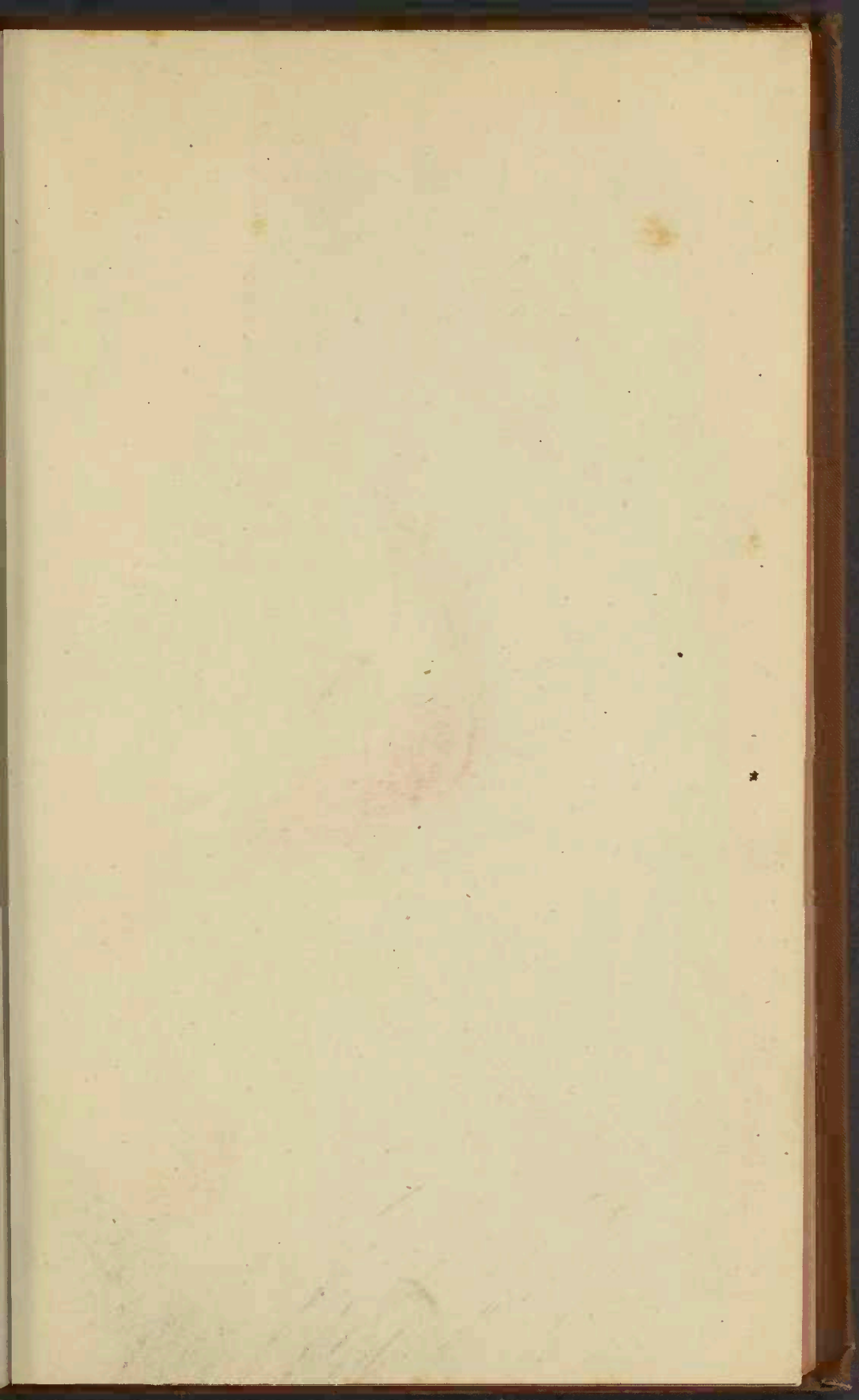














POINT CREST
TURBIT.

POINT CREST
TURBIT

CARRIER

SHELL CREST
TURBIT

SHELL CREST
TURBIT

DRAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
AND
PRINTED
J. W. LUDLOW BIRM

THE
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
FOR JUDGING
PIGEONS,

WITH
HINTS TO BREEDERS AND A CHAPTER ON DISEASES.

COMPILED AND ILLUSTRATED BY

J. W. LUDLOW,

President of the Birmingham Columbarian Society, Birmingham, England.

SCALE OF POINTS AND REVISION BY

WM. SIMPSON, JR.,

President of the National Columbarian Society, New York, America.

NEW YORK :

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PREFACE.

The Pigeon fancy in America being in its infancy, little is known here of the numerous elegant varieties of the bearer of the olive branch. To increase the interest in this fancy, and aid my brother fanciers, I publish this short description and standard, with the assistance of Mr. J. W. Ludlow, who is so well known as the producer of the elegant illustrations in "Fulton's" grand work on Pigeons.

This little work being intended for ready reference, the descriptions are brief and comprehensive, enabling the reader to perceive at a glance what would require the perusal of a number of pages in other works.

The first edition having been completed and copyrighted, both in this country and Europe, I have donated it to the National Columbarian Society; so that if there is any margin of profit in its publication, it will benefit the fanciers through said society. Trusting that it may be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered, and do its part in increasing the fancy,

I remain, as ever,

Yours truly,

WM. SIMPSON, JR.

NEW YORK, *December*, 1879.

INTRODUCTION.

This little work is not intended to appear as a thoroughly exhaustive review of the history or habits of Pigeons, but simply a brief recorded description of the points of excellence to be observed in every kind of domesticated Pigeon, together with their defects.

Questions are frequently being asked through the medium of our poultry and Pigeon journals, as to the points or qualities of this or that breed, and often to the discomfiture and disgust of the inquirer, he gets conflicting replies, which too often, as it were, stamp out of him the little fancy just budding forth, and thus destroy his hopes of success in the fancy.

Each authority, of course, promulgates its own opinions in such cases, and no doubt give their ideas gratuitously and with the best intentions; but, unfortunately for the novice, these opinions too often sadly differ, and he finds himself perfectly bewildered by this diversity of thought, and fairly landed in utter confusion.

This little work, then, is compiled to afford an opportunity, for those seeking such information, of obtaining what is desired, and also of acquiring that knowledge in the *easiest possible manner*; therefore, in order to accomplish this object, facts only are recorded, and in the plainest and most simple manner laid before you.

Therefore, I trust that the information contained herein will prove acceptable to all who seek it. The admiration of Pigeons is no dream or fitful fancy with me; they have been a life study so far, and will probably remain such unto the end; and herein you will find a simple summary of my opinions as to the highest quality of each kind of our domesticated Pigeons, such as are fit for exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. LUDLOW.



CARRIERS.

FOUR ACKNOWLEDGED VARIETIES :

Black, dun, blue, white.

GENERAL POINTS OF EXCELLENCE APPLICABLE TO EACH SORT.

Length.—About eighteen inches.

Size.—Large.

Carriage.—Erect.

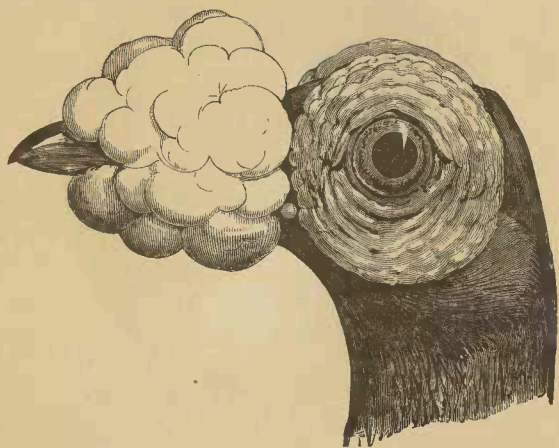


Fig. 1.—CARRIER'S HEAD.—Life Size.

Head.—Large.

Skull.—Narrow and flat.

Beak.—Long, thick, straight and close fitting.

Wattle (on beak).—Large, full and even sided ; tilted well forward, clearly separated from the eye, and of the cauliflower irregularities ; both upper and lower mandible well furnished.

Eyes.—Large, bright, prominent and wild looking.

Eye Wattles.—Large, full and circular ; radiating in circles from the eye and nearly meeting across the head ; thick in substance and of a pale, flesh color.

Gullet.—Well cut.

Neck.—Long, thin ; slightly, but gracefully curved.

Shoulders.—Broad, prominent and well separated from body.

Back.—Broad and slightly hollowed.

Legs and Thighs.—Long, strong and muscular.

Feet.—Large and strong.

Nails.—Long.

Condition.—Clean and vigorous.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

BLACKS : Deep, rich glossy black.

Neck.—Full of lustre.

Beak.—Black.

Eyes.—Bright orange red.

Nails.—Black.

DUNS : Uniform brownish dun color—primary flights rather lighter.

Neck.—But slightly iridescent.

Beak.—Flesh colored, generally streaked with brown along top, down to tip.

Iris of Eyes.—Rich bright red, with inner and outer edge of pearly white.

Nails.—Light colored, streaked.

BLUES : Clear and uniform in color throughout—primary flights of a blue black color.

Neck —Rich in iridescent hues, from vivid green to brilliant pink. Two black bars across the wing coverts and black band near to the extremity of tail.

Beak and Nails.—Black.

WHITES : Pure and spotless throughout.

Neck.—Bright and silvery.

Beak and Nails.—Flesh colored.

Eyes.—Dark, nearly black, with but little distinction in shade of pupil and iris.

SCALE OF POINTS —CARRIERS.

Size.....	5
Carriage.....	6
Head.....	1
Skull.....	7
Beak..... 4, 4, 4 2	14
Beak wattle.....	12
Eyes.....	1
Eye wattles.....	8
Neck.....	8
Gullet.....	5
Shoulders.....	4
Back.....	2
Legs.....	6
Feet.....	2
Nails.....	2
Condition.....	4
Color—Body.....	4
“ Neck.....	3
“ Beak. (Black, flesh color admissible.).....	3
“ Eye.....	2
“ Nails.....	1
Perfection.....	100 points.

IMPERFECTIONS OR COMMON DEFECTS.

Smallness; awry, crooked, thin, short or open beak; paucity of beak wattle; poor, small, pale or watery eyes, irregularly formed, or red lash around the eye; spout eyes; broad skull; thick neck; short neck; narrow shoulders; roach or arched back; short legs; small feet; crouching pose, or any malformation, whether arising from natural causes or from injury, are defects, any of which tend to destroy the grandeur of the breed.

Condition is of paramount importance, without which the most perfect specimen of formation loses on every point, and thus becomes a wretched object of spoiled beauty.

Carriers, when ill or at an advanced age, too frequently become most unsightly objects of misery, and such poor things are unworthy to be regarded as show specimens. Smartness, agility and vigor, are most desirable accessories for showing off other good qualities, and in Carriers it is especially desirable; in fact, without good condition, the kingly Carrier becomes an unsightly object.

Fig. 2 shows what is meant by "prominent wing butts." It is an important feature of the breed. It will be seen by illustration that the shoulders are more prominent than the breast, and so they should be. Birds, when overfed or feeding young, or when ill, lose this and other attractive points.



Fig. 2.—PROMINENT WING BUTTS.

REMARKS.

A good Carrier should measure two inches from the point of upper beak to the centre of the eye. Some birds exceed this measurement, either by extraordinary natural development or by an overgrown misshapen open beak, arising from frequent cutting and pairing or other means; however, two inches is a fair maximum of perfection. It is better to obtain a good average of points than one or more extraordinary qualities when combined with defects.

POUTERS.

FIVE ACKNOWLEDGED VARIETIES:

Blue pied, black pied, red pied, yellow pied, white.

GENERAL PROPERTIES OF FORMATION APPLICABLE TO EACH KIND.

Size.—Very large; length about twenty inches.*

Form.—Erect, long and slender; commanding.

Head.—Fine shape; full forehead.

Crop.—Large and globular.

Girth or Waist.—Narrow or slender.

Legs.—Long (about $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches),* full and prominent thigh; not very close nor yet straddling.

Limb Feathers.—Small, soft and abundant; entirely covering legs, and feet considerably; extending from the outer toe.

Wings.—Long and composed of broad feathers.

Tail.—Long and narrow.

Movements.—Easy, dignified and graceful.

Configuration.—Symmetrical and elastic.

Beyond the five recognized varieties, there are also some really handsome offshoots of those enumerated, and which may ere long, perhaps, be regarded as show birds, viz.:

PIED:

Checkers.—Sides regularly dappled with black and blue.

Mealies.—Sides delicate creamy tint; brownish bars.

Silvers.—Pale silvery gray; black or dark brown bars.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

BLUE PIED:

Color.—Pure, clear, light blue.

Eyes.—Orange red.

Beak.—Dark.

* See illustration, p. 17.

Head.—Dark blue.

Crop.—Dark blue, with various lustrous colors; crescent or half moon thereon pure white; well defined and regularly formed; starting from a mere feather under each eye and extending downwards, gradually widening out to about two to three inches in front of crop, leaving a bib from two to three inches deep above the crescent.

Back, Saddle and Sides of Wings.—Pure, clear, light blue, with two well defined black bars across the lower part of wings; upon the upper or shoulder position should appear about a dozen white feathers within a circle, detached from each other.

Breast.—Blue, to a line across keel or breast bone.

Belly, Thighs, Legs and Feet.—White feathers.

Tail.—Blue (from a line across rump), with black band near to its extremity.

Common Defects of Color.—Dingy blue, bronzed or kite bar or irregularity of marking.

BLACK PIED: Deep jet black.

Head.—Black.

Eyes.—Bright orange red.

Beak.—Dark.

Crop.—Brilliant black, with varied colors thereon; crescent on crop well defined, and pure white.

Back, and Sides of Wings.—Jet black, with about a dozen white feathers arranged at equal distances on the upper or shoulder part of wing.

Breast.—Black, to a line across keel or breast bone.

Belly.—White from keel to vent.

Thighs, Legs and Feet.—White feathers.

Tail.—Black from line across rump.

Common Defects of Color.—Blue black, or any mismarking.

RED PIED:

Color.—Rich pure chestnut red.

Head.—Red.

Eyes.—Bright orange.

Beak.—Flesh colored, streaked with brown.

Crop.—Copper bronzy red, with clear, well defined, pure white crescent thereon.

Back, Saddle and Sides of Wings.—Red, with about a dozen white feathers for the "rose" on shoulder of wing.

Breast.—Red, to a line across keel or breast bone.

Belly.—White.

Thighs, Legs and Feet.—White feathers.

Tail.—White.

Common Defects of Color.—"Sandy" back, tail or thigh, or any mismarking.

YELLOW PIED :

Color.—Clear, pure, deep orange yellow.

Head.—Yellow.

Eyes.—Bright orange.

Beak.—Flesh colored, streaked on tip.

Crop.—Yellow, with distinctly marked white crescent thereon, well defined.

Back, Saddle and Sides of Wing.—Yellow, with a rose of white feathers regularly dispersed on shoulder portion of wing.

Breast.—Yellow, to a line across keel or breast bone.

Belly.—White.

Thighs, Legs, Feet and Tail.—White.

Common Defects of Color.—"Sandy" back, tail and thighs, or any mismarking.

WHITES : Pure and spotless white ; any black or colored feathers thereon are a positive defect.

Crop.—Of a bright, silvery whiteness.

Beak and Nails.—Pale, flesh colored.

Eyes.—Dark "bull eye."

Common Defects.—Smallness ; short legs ; short tail ; stumpy body ; oval, long or flabby crop ; featherless or scantily feathered legs ; knock kneed ; hump backed ; thick, gouty, clumsy frame ; high shoulders. Mismarkings : bad color ; awkward, straddling gait ; stooping pose ; high striding ; odd or patchy eyes, or any disease or deformity.

SCALE OF POINTS.—POUTERS.

Size.....	10
Form.....	5
Head.....	3
Crop.....	8
Girth.....	10
Legs.....	12
Leg feathering.....	4
Wings.....	4
Tail.....	2
Movements.....	4
Condition.....	4
Color, Eyes.....	2
" Beak.....	1
" Head.....	2
" Crop.....	12
" Back, saddle and sides of wings.....	6
" Breast.....	3
" Belly, thighs, etc.....	6
" Tail.....	2
Perfection.....	100 points.

For Whites, drop the last six properties and add six points for color.

REMARKS.

It may be well to observe that, though leg feathering is preferred of a soft, downy character, still heavy feathering is not a disqualification, when it is clear, equally arranged and unbroken. The shorter and softer leg covering, however, is decidedly more in keeping with the general elongated and graceful characteristics of the breed. The heavily feathered birds are invariably awkward in their movements and disproportionate in form.

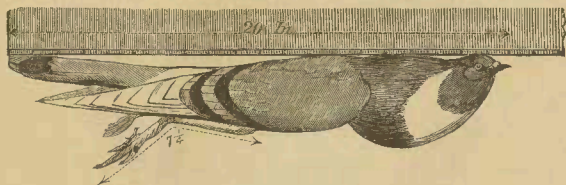
Length of feather (entire length) and length of limb (leg) are most essential points of merit in Pouters, and in a close contest it is necessary to resort to close and careful measurements, in order to decide which is the most perfect; but too much importance should not be placed upon mere measurement, or the thick bulky, clumsy specimens would often unfairly beat their more symmetrical competitors.

In choosing Pouters, look well to the chief points, which are: Entire length, length of limb, rotundity of crop, color and marking.

HOW TO MEASURE A POUTER.

In measuring for entire length—First exhaust the air from the crop by very gentle pressure, then place the tip of the tail to a given line on a stationary object, and then gently and gradually extend the bird to its utmost stretch, at the same time keeping him close up against the measuring board, so as to realize his full length without injury, and you will thus ascertain his full measurement with perfect accuracy.

For leg measurement—First straighten out the limb, place a thin tape upon the top thigh joint, and holding it there securely, then draw the other portion down the entire limb until it reaches the tip of nail on the centre toe, then a knife blade, or other sharp edged instrument, should be pressed upon the tape at the hock joint, and the record taken, counting from the upper thigh joint to the central toe nail. This method will



give the utmost limit of measurement, and is considered a more truthful mode than the straight across method.

Either system of measurement will answer the purpose, providing that all birds selected for the test are judged by the same process.

It is always desirable that two persons should be engaged in this crucial test.

Pouters, to show to advantage, should be petted with and talked to regularly, but not handled more than necessary.

If you meet with a shy, wild bird that will not inflate his crop, and you are desirous of ascertaining its proportions, take the bird in hand, place its beak in your mouth, blow therein, and return him to his pen, and you will then be enabled to judge of its merits.

SHORT FACED TUMBLERS.

For head properties, see illustration.

THIRTEEN ACKNOWLEDGED VARIETIES :

Almonds.

* *Agates.*—Red.

* *Agates.*—Yellow.

Mottles.—Black.

Rosewings.—Black.

Rosewings.—Red.

* *Splashes.*



LIFE SIZE.

* *Wholefeathers.*—Red.

* *Wholefeathers.*—Yellow.

* *Kites.*

Blues.

Balds.—Blue, silver, red, black and yellow.

Beads.—Blue, silver, red, black and yellow.

GENERAL POINTS OF FORMATION APPLICABLE TO ALL
THE ABOVE.

Size.—Very small.

Form.—Erect and graceful; round and compact.

* The varieties from which the best Almond feathered birds are generally produced.

Head.—Broad, high and round; very prominent at the front.

Eyes.—Large, prominent, and of a pearly white color.

Beak.—Very small, short, thin, straight, sharp pointed and close fitting.

Nostril Wart.—Small and neat.

Neck.—Short, well arched and acutely tapering.

Cheeks or Ear Coverts.—Full; this gives more rotundity to head.

Breast.—Prominent and carried well up.

Rump and Tail.—Raised clear of the ground; the tail short.

Wings.—Drooping, and meeting at their tips beneath the tail.

Legs.—Short.

Feet.—Small, and the bearing chiefly upon the toes.

The general form of all Short Faced Tumblers should be neat, elegant and compact; their movements light and elastic; an air of apparent conceit discernible in all their actions. In short, miniature pigeons, yet, withal, proud and of a robust constitution.

Common Defects of Form.—Large size; general coarseness; thick, crooked or wry beak; watery eye; small eye or yellow eye; loose feathering; stooping pose; straddling legs; crooked breast, or other deformity or malformation whatsoever.

ALMONDS: For form, see general properties.

Color and Markings.—Ground tint rich, clear, uniform almond buff color throughout; and spangled or splashed with black and rich brown upon every feather of body, neck and head, also flights and tail; but upon the primaries of flights and tail, white also must be equally distributed; the shafts or quills possessing the same variegated colors thereon. The beak is flesh colored, streaked with brown. The head, neck and breast should be pretty regularly marked in broken bands, or rings of black and rich brown. The head and neck being richly varied with lustrous colors—bronzy brown to green, graduating into a bright purple. The entire feathering should be tricolored. Richness and purity, and evenness of ground tint and regularity, or even break, with rich brown and black, are most important features of a true Almond. Beak and nails flesh colored tipped; eyes pearl.

REMARKS.

Almonds, before the first moult, are invariably of an almost even or solid almond tint, with white in flights and tail more conspicuous, but the splashes of rich dark color in small proportions; but in good, well bred birds, the dark variegated feathers increase at every moult, until the bird reaches maturity. Hens are always lighter than cocks. Do not condemn an almond bred bird too soon, for if he possess good head, eye and beak properties, though his first clothes are almost plain, all may in time come right.

Common Defects of Color and Markings.—Mealy, uneven ground tint; feather lacing, patchy, or indistinct markings. Pale color; gray color upon rump and tail; mossy breast and thighs; or blue black break or markings.

For defects in form, see page 19.

SCALE OF POINTS—ALL SHORT FACED TUMBLERS.

Size, very small.....	10
Form	12
Head	4
Eyes	2
Beak.....	8
Nostril wart.....	2
Neck.....	4
Cheeks.....	2
Breast.....	4
Rump and tail.....	2
Wings.....	6
Legs.....	2
Feet.....	2

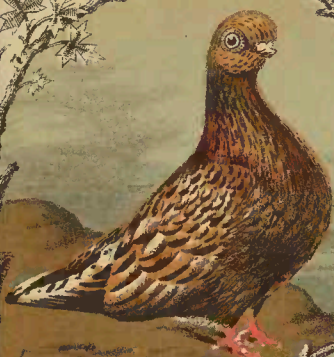
Formation..... 60

ALMONDS.

Ground tint.....	12
Spangling	6
Flights	6
Rump.....	6
Tail.....	8
Beak and nails.....	2

Color and markings..... 40

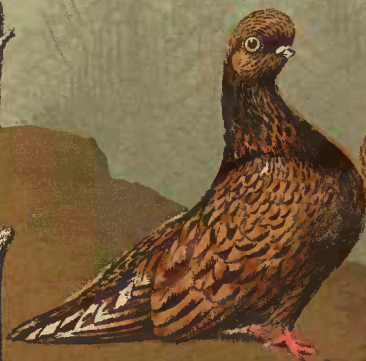
Perfection..... 100 points.



ALMOND
SPLASH



MOTTLE



ALMONDS



WHOLEFEATHER



KITE

DRAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
AND
PRINTED
BY
W. LUDLOW & S.

RED AGATES OR MOTTLES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Their color and markings should be a clear, rich, uniform chestnut red, and pure white, each alternately distributed throughout their heads, necks, and bodies; flights and tail are chiefly red; beak and nails, flesh colored, streaked with brown; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Pale, dull, or dingy red, or patchy mottling.

YELLOW AGATES OR MOTTLES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Their color and markings should be a clear, bright, uniform buff yellow, with white feathers evenly interspersed, as in reds; flights and tail chiefly yellow; beak and nails flesh colored; eyes pearl.

Common Defect.—Light, faded or dirty color; patchy markings.

BLACK MOTTLES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Their markings are simply deep jet black, and pure white, each regularly interspersed throughout body; flights and tail chiefly black; beak and nails black; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Blue black or patchy markings.

BLACK ROSEWINGS: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Their markings should be of an entire, deep, glossy black throughout, except the upper or shoulder of wings, upon which should be about a dozen pure white feathers arranged within a circle of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or thereabouts; beak and nails black; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Blue or sooty black; irregular or patchy markings on pinion.

RED ROSEWINGS: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color and Markings.—Uniform, rich, bright chestnut red; about a dozen pure white feathers arranged within a circle of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or thereabouts, on the shoulder of wings; beak and nails of a light brownish color; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Pale, washed out, faded color, ashy gray; rump, tail, thighs and flights irregular or patchy markings.

SPLASHES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color and Markings.—Somewhat similar to Almonds proper, in most respects, but lack the rich ground tint and depth of color; they are, in fact, inferior or light colored Almonds; they are, however, pretty, and very useful birds, and if mated with either a rich, bronzy Kite, or red or yellow Wholefeather, produce rich feathered Almonds; eyes pearl.

SCALE OF POINTS—MOTTLES, ROSEWINGS, SPLASHES.

Formation (see page 20).....	60
Ground color.....	8
Markings.....	5
Beak and nails.....	2
<hr/>	
• Perfection.....	75 points.

RED WHOLEFEATHERS: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color Points.—Uniform, deep, rich chestnut red, bright and glossy; any variation in tone is a blemish; beak and nails light brown; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Rump, tail, flights and thighs of a lighter or grayish tint.

YELLOW WHOLEFEATHERS: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color Points.—Uniform, clear, almond buff or yellow; any variation in color a blemish; beak and nails flesh colored, tipped; eyes pearl.

Common Defects.—Lighter or dingy rump, tail, flights or thighs.

KITES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color.—Deep, rich, glossy, bronzy black; all the under feathering and fluffy parts, together with primary flights and tail full, of a deep, rich, brown color; beak and nails black, streaked with brown; eyes pearl.

Defect.—Blue black.

BLUES: For form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color and Markings.—Clear, pure and uniform light blue, head and neck only being a shade darker; two jet black bars across the upper coverts, well defined; also a band of black near to the extremity of tail.

This subvariety are very scarce.

SCALE OF POINTS—WHOLEFEATHERS, KITES, BLUES

Formation (see page 20).....	60
Color.....	8
Beak and nails.....	2
<hr/>	
Perfection.....	70 points.

BALD HEADS: Five recognized varieties; for form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color:

Black.—Intense and glossy.

Blue.—Clear, light and pure; two jet black well defined bars across the wing coverts.

Silver.—Clear delicate silver gray, with two nearly black well defined bars across wing coverts.

Red.—Bright deep chestnut.

Yellow.—Clear and even.

Markings: Head white, clear cut to a distinct line close under lower jaw, so as to form a clear white "ball head," as they are sometimes termed. The ten primary flights white.

SCALE OF POINTS—BALD HEADS.

Formation (see page 20).....	60
Soundness of color.....	6
Clean cut of head.....	4
Primary flights.....	4
Clean cut of breast.....	2
Tail and thighs.....	7
Beak.....	2
<hr/>	
Perfection.....	85 points.

Beak.—Flesh colored.

Back.—Under saddle, white.

Eyes.—Pearly white.

Tail.—White.

Belly and Thighs.—White, to a distinct well defined line of separation across keel or fore part of breast bone. All else black or colored with their respective colors.

Common Defects :

Black.—Blue black.

Blue.—Sooty or ticked.

Silver.—Dingy or mealy.

Red.—Pale or laced feathered.

Yellow.—Pale or faded.

Common Defect of Eyes.—Semi-moon or dark iris.

BEARDS : Five subvarieties ; for form, see properties, pages 18, 19 and 20.

Color :

Black.—Intense and glossy.

Blue.—Light and pure ; two black well defined bars across wing coverts.

Silver.—Pale, delicate silver gray, with two nearly black well defined bars across wing coverts.

Red.—Bright chestnut without any variation in tone.

Yellow.—Clear, rich, uniform.

Beak.—Upper bill dark ; lower bill flesh colored.

Markings.—A small crescent shaped white beard commences immediately behind each eye, and gradually falling therefrom, widens out to the depth of half an inch or thereabouts, in front and centre of neck, at its narrowest part ; back, under saddle, white ; tail, white ; ten wing primaries, white ; thighs, white, to a distinct line across keel or breast bone.

Common Defects.—Bad color, semi-moon eye, or irregular markings.

SCALE OF POINTS—BEARDS.

Formation (see page 20).....	60
Soundness of color.....	5
Beard.....	3
Primary flights.....	4
Clean cut breast.....	2
Tail and thighs.....	7
Beak.....	4
Perfection.....	85 points.

REMARKS.

I have classed Blues and Balds and Beards with other short faced tumblers, because they are actually of the same tribe, and should therefore be of the same form as nearly as possible, but they are rarely to be found possessed of the points to such a degree of perfection; Balds and Beards, as a rule, having heads more angular and not quite so full in stop or forehead, or so good in beak properties.

 BARBS.



LIFE SIZE.

FIVE RECOGNIZED COLORS :

- Black.*—Intense and glossy; dark beak; eyes pearl.
White.—Pure and spotless; white beak; eyes, dark.
Red.—Bright chestnut; fleshy beak, tipped: eyes, pearl.
Yellow.—Clear, rich, pure; fleshy beak; eyes, pearl.
Dun.—Uniform; fleshy beak; eyes, pearl.

GENERAL PROPERTIES.

- Size.*—Medium.
Head.—Large and massive, and down faced.
Skull.—Wide, high and angular.
Wattle of Eys.—Large and circular, thick in substance, coral red in color.

Eye.—Large and pearly white.

Beak.—Short, thick and close fitting.

Wattle of Beak.—Broad, high at back, but not round or irregularly serrated, but joined to the eye wattle by a warty excrescence at the edge of mouth.

Neck.—Medium length and nicely tapered.

Shoulders.—Wide.

Back.—Broad.

Breast.—Wide and prominent.

Legs.—Rather short.

Feet.—Rather small and stout and wide apart.

Carriage is not ordinarily erect, though they show to advantage when they assume that position.

Common Defects Applicable to Each Variety.—Coarseness ; small, thin, irregular shaped, overhanging, pale or colorless eye wattles ; spout or watery eyes ; thin beak ; yellow eyes ; crooked breast ; straddling gait ; misshapen toe ; stiff wing or any malformation or disease.

Common Color Defects.—Black, sooty or blue black ; Red, dingy back, tail and thigh or streaked flights ; Yellow, dingy back, tail and thigh ; Dun, unevenly colored ; White, want of condition.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Size, medium.....	5
Head.....	10
Skull.....	10
Eye wattles.....	8
Eyes.....	6
Beak.....	8
Beak wattle.....	4
Neck.....	4
Shoulder.....	6
Back.....	5
Breast.....	6
Legs.....	4
Feet.....	5
Carriage.....	6
Condition.....	4
Color—body.....	6
“ beak, flesh color.....	3
Perfection.....	100 points.

REMARKS.

Head, eyes and beak are the chief points of good Barbs. A large, massive, square, down faced head; large, circular, bright red and circular eye wattles; short thick beak, with wide mouth and even, well spread beak wattle and pearl eyes, are the points; but purity, richness and uniformity of color must not be lost sight of, or we cannot realize a perfect specimen.

TURBITS.



SHELL.



POINT.



PEAKED.



PLAIN.

EIGHT RECOGNIZED VARIETIES :

Yellow.—Clear, bright, even.

Red.—Deep, rich chestnut.

Blue.—Clear, light ; jet black bars.

Silver.—Pale delicate gray ; blackish bars.

Black.—Intense and glossy.

Checkered.—Light blue ground, regularly checkered with black.

Creamy.—Pale creamy sides ; yellow bars.

White Bars.—Clear, blue sides, well defined ; white bars.

Head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, back, rump, primary flights and tail—white.

Sides of wings (inside and out) are marked with their respective colors ; any color elsewhere is a blemish.

There are point crested, shell crowned and plain heads.

A shell crown should be of a perfect segment of a circle of upturned, inverted feathers, springing from the base of the skull below the ears, raised well up to a sharp even line ; clear and regular, and of about one inch in length. In all other respects shell crowned Turbits possess the same general properties, though the point crest is preferred.

Plain heads should of course be quite smooth, and free from any indication of disarranged head feathers.

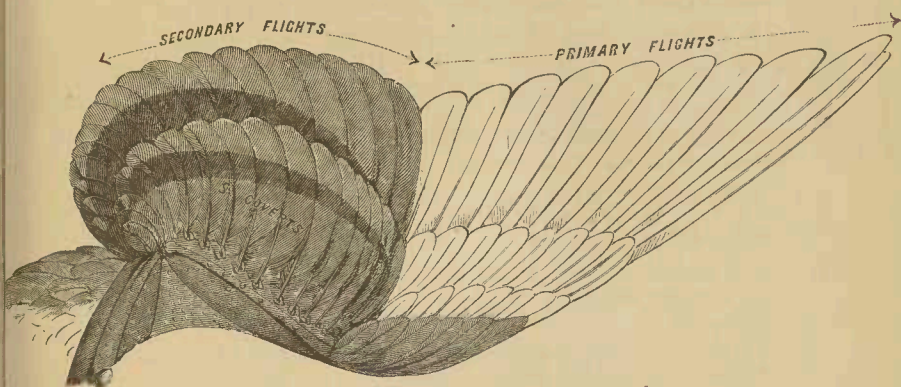
Common Defects.—Narrow head; long spindle beak; irregular or bob sided crest; small, short, irregular frill; foul flights (viz., more or less than ten white primaries); mismarked thighs; crooked breast; straddling gait or any disease or deformity.

SCALE OF POINTS—TURBITS.

Size, medium.	2
Form, round, compact and plump.	2
Carriage, erect.	2
Head, round.	3
Beak, short and strong, and within the curve of the head, and flesh colored.	6
Wart or nostril cover, moderate size and of smooth surface.	2
Eyes, full and prominent and of a dark hazel color.	2
Crest or Peak, perfectly central, large and nicely pointed.	4
Dewlap, loosely hanging from near the tip of lower jaw.	2
Cheeks and ear covering, full.	2
Neck, rather short and acutely tapered.	2
Mane, compactly full and close.	2
Gullet, well opened.	2
Frill, large, full and regular, extending well down on to breast,	8
Breast, full and prominent.	2
Back, straight.	2
Legs, medium length and not straddling.	2
Feet, small.	1
Movements, easy and active.	
Temperament, wild and nervous.	
Nails, flesh colored.	
Condition.	2
Color—head, neck, breast, body, thighs, back, rump and tail. . .	13
“ primary flights.	4
“ wing sides, inside and out.	8
Perfection.	75 points.
TAIL TURBITS:	
Formation.	50
Color, body.	7
“ tail.	8
Perfection.	65 points.
TUFTED OWLS:	
Formation.	50
Color.	12
“ eye.	3
Perfection.	65 points.

REMARKS.

Turbits and Owls are somewhat allied, and at times and in different places have been extensively mixed, the consequence of which is, that some pretty varieties in a measure resemble both; so that I shall place them between the two kinds from which they have been raised. A Turbit is a Turbit by reason of its shoulder marking, and without which it cannot be regarded as such, though it may partake of the precise configuration of the breeds; these offshoots, or cross, to which I allude, are more particularly bred in the Eastern hemisphere, and are there reckoned as Turbit Owls.



THE COLORS ARE:

Red.—Entire feathering, rich chestnut red; solid colors.

Yellow.—Entire feathering clear and uniform; solid colors.

Blue.—Clear blue, with black bars, black and white bars, and black brown and white bars.

Silver.—Pale gray, blackish bars, black and white bars, and tricolored bars.

White.—Pure and spotless.

Mottled.—Black and white, equally distributed.

Eyes.—Orange color in all, except whites, which have dark hazel. All the above are either point crested or shell crowned, and will occasionally breed plain headed birds; therefore, it will be seen that they really partake more after the Owl tribe.

OWLS.

AFRICAN.

VARIETIES :

Blue.—Clear, pure, uniform; two neat black bars across wing coverts; black beak.

Black.—Deep and glossy; black beak.

White.—Pure and spotless; eyes dark; flesh colored beak.

Silver.—Delicate gray, brownish bars, eyes pearl; pale brownish beak.

Checkered.—Light blue and deep black regularly checkered; black beak.

White.—With blue tail; pure white, with blue tail, from a line across rump; flesh colored beak; eyes dark.

White.—With black tail; pure white to a line across rump, deep black tail; flesh colored beak; eyes dark.

All except the three whites and silver have orange eyes.

Common Defects.—Coarseness; flatness of skull; scanty frill; long body or tail; wry beak; open or long beak; hollowness between nostril and eyes; straight beak; thin pinched beak.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, very small (about 7 oz. each).....	6
Form, compact.....	3
Head, round and down faced.....	8
Beak, extremely short, with small wart thereon; rather hooky and in continuation of line of head, and rather thick.....	8
Eyes, prominent.....	2
Dewlap, conspicuous, but is never so full as in larger sort.....	2
Gullet, well opened.....	7
Frill, large and full; it is never so large in proportion as larger sort,	5
Breast, prominent.....	2
Neck, short, but well arched.....	3
Shoulders, wide.....	2
Back, straight.....	2
Tail, short.....	4
Legs, short.....	2
Feet, small, and the bearing chiefly upon the toes.....	2
Condition.....	2
Color, body.....	10
“ eyes.....	2
“ beak.....	3
Perfection.....	75 points.

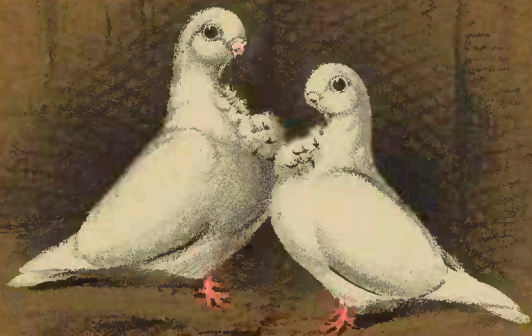
NOTE.—For colored tails add 10 points.



BLUE
OWL



POWDERED
OWL



AFRICAN
OWLS



SILVER
OWL



YELLOW
OWL

DRAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
AND
PRINTED
BY
J. W. LUDLOW, PIERRE

OWLS.

ENGLISH.

VARIETIES:

Blue.—Clear, pure and uniform; beak and nails black; eyes orange.

Blue Powdered.—Pale blue; neck well sprinkled, as if with silvery white powder; under feathers dark gray; beak and nails black; eyes orange.

Silver.—Delicate creamy gray; brownish bars; beak and nails light; eyes pearl.



Black.—Intense and uniform; beak and nails black; eyes orange.

White.—Pure and spotless; beak and nails white; eyes dark hazel.

Red.—Rich chestnut throughout; beak and nails light; eyes orange.

Yellow.—Clear and uniform; beak and nails light; eyes orange.

Checkered.—Light blue, regularly checkered with deep black; beak and nails black; eyes orange.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, compact, plump and erect.....	3
Head, round, and down faced	8
Beak, short, and in continuation of line of head; wart medium size, but smooth and even-sided.....	8

ENGLISH OWLS—*Continued.*

Eyes, large and prominent.....	2
Dewlap, hanging loosely from near the end of beak....(1)....	2
Gullet, wide.	7
Frill, large, full and extensive.....(2)....	5
Rose, full and circular.....(3)....	2
Breast, wide and prominent.....	2
Neck, moderate length; well arched.....	3
Shoulders, wide.....	2
Back, straight.....	2
Tail, short.....	4
Legs, medium length.....	2
Feet, strong.....	2
Movements, easy and active.....	
Temperament, wild and nervous.....	
Condition.....	2
Color.....	10
“ eye.....	2
“ beak.....	3
Perfection.....	75 points.

REMARKS.

The English and Belgian Owls were originally birds of good size—bold, vigorous and good as “homers”—but they have of late been so extensively crossed with the small, handsome little African that the two varieties are almost inseparable. The British product, however, retains its robust constitution—full and expansive frill, large dewlap and elegant carriage; whilst its smaller rival possess head and beak properties to an extraordinary degree, which, together with its diminutive proportions, make it a general favorite.

JACOBINS.

VARIETIES:

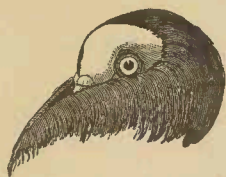
Red.—Deep rich chestnut; bright coppery bronze neck feathering; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

Yellow.—Clear and uniform; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

Black.—Intense and glossy, neck full of lustre; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

Blue.—Clear light blue; black bars; neck of brilliant colors; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

White.—Pure and spotless; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.



Mottled.—With white and color regularly; white or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

Color and Markings for Reds, Yellows, Blacks and Blues.—Skull or upper portion of head, white, terminating in a distinct line, through mouth and eye, to the back of the head; back (viz., under saddle), white; rump and tail, white, and under feathers as far as vent also white; ten primary flights, white; all else black or colored, except under fluff, in centre of neck, which is white; shoulder butts should be colored right round to inside.

Common Defects.—Coarseness; long face; dark eyes; half moon or odd eyes; upright, irregular, or small hood; scanty mane; short chain; more or less than ten white primaries; faded or smeared color on thighs; mismarkings, disease, or deformity.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, long and slender.....	2
Carriage, graceful.....	2
Head, round; forehead, high.....	4
Beak, short, and flesh colored.....	6

JACOBINS—*Continued.*

Wart, small, and powdery white.....	2
Eyes, clear white.....	4
Eye wattle, light, pink color.....	2
Hood, large, even shaped and close fitting to head, extending round and well up to the eye.....	8
Mane, large, full, well arched and evenly clipped.....	6
Chain, well up to neck, and extending low down upon breast..	6
Tail, long.....	2
Wings, long, and slightly drooping.....	2
Thighs, colored, extending to vent.....	6
Legs and feet, medium length and size.....	2
Condition.....	2
Color, body.....	8
“ clear cut head.....	6
“ back, rump, tail, under feathers.....	7
“ primaries.....	4
Perfection.....	85 points.

NOTE.—The last 31 points are dropped in judging Whites.

REMARKS.

Hood, mane, and chain are most important points to be observed; they however materially change according to the position of the bird, and like most pigeons they look to best advantage when startled, and the neck at full stretch, at which time (in good specimens) may be seen a distinct circle of fluffy, white underfeathers, caused by the feathers radiating from their respective centres, and this is an important feature, because unless this circle is apparent there is a deficiency at some point; abundance and length of neck feather is desirable, for the proper formation of the neck adornments.

Whites, as I have noted, should have pearl eyes, but if dark hazel or bull eye, in this variety, it does not amount to a defect or disqualification, if the birds are otherwise good, for dark eyes are the natural color in most white pigeons.

Mottles are of three kinds, red and white, yellow and white, and black and white. These sorts have not received much care or attention in breeding, or encouragement at shows; but good specimens are really handsome birds. Their feathering should be composed of a regular intermixture of colored and white feathers throughout the entire bird, the nearer approach to perfect regularity the better; patchy specimens are almost worthless. Eyes should be white.

N U N S.

THREE VARIETIES :

Black.—Intense and glossy ; black beak ; pearl eyes.

Red.—Rich chestnut ; dark brown beak ; pearl eyes.

Yellow.—Clear and even ; light beak ; pearl eyes.

Color and Markings.—Head entirely black or colored, extending to the crest, and terminating there in a distinct line, and falling from back of ear in a well defined line to its lowest part in the centre of neck, which should be about one and a half inch from the lower mandible of beak ; the ten primary flights and their under coverts must be black or colored ; the tail also black or colored to match, the division line being across the rump and round to the vent.



Common Defects.—Blue black ; dingy red ; light or faded yellow ; misshapen or irregular crown ; low crown ; unequal or lobsided veil ; foul marked or odd sided flights ; stained shoulder butts ; mismarkings, disease or deformity.

POINTS OF MERIT.—NUNS.

Size, medium.....	4
Body, plump.....	2
Head, high.....	4
Breast, plain.....	2
Beak, spindle.....	2
Wart, small and neat.....	2
Eyes, prominent and clear white.....	6
Crest or crown, large, regularly shaped, and well raised up to an edge, and pure white.....	10
Condition.....	2
Color, head and veil.....	12
" beak.....	2
" primaries.....	8
" tail.....	4
Perfection.....	60 points.

REMARKS.

The most important points to be observed are accuracy of markings, shape, size, and regularity of crest or crown, and richness and purity of color.

MOREHEADS

Are the same as Nuns, with the exception of their flight feathers, which are pure white.

ARCHANGELS.

Color (in shade).—Brownish black upon head, sides, back and tail; the neck, breast, belly and thighs of a rich, deep chocolate color. Although the feathering of Archangels appears at times of a sombre, unattractive color, still, when placed under the influence of a good light, or the sun's rays, it becomes most brilliant, and rich in a variety of iridescent colors; the entire feathering is at once exquisitely illuminated with changeable hues—



rich coppery bronze from head to thighs—most beautiful to behold; and this is a most desirable, indeed, the chief point of an Archangel. Length, accuracy and straightness, and sharpness of crest also, are important features. There are, also, a lighter variety of Archangel, same shape, etc., but of a lighter shade; but they do not possess the extreme brilliancy of the darker ones, still, are pretty and attractive birds.

Common Defects.—Light colored; absence of lustre; irregularity or one sided "peak;" gray tinge on back, rump, tail and thighs; checkered sides; disease or deformity.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, long, yet plump and erect.....	4
Head, rather dove shaped and narrow cheeks.....	2
Beak, straight and dark colored.....	2
Wart, small.....	2
Eyes, prominent, and of a red or pearl color.....	6
Crest or peak, pointed at top; of good length, and inclining forward, and perfectly central.....	6
Neck, good length.....	2
Breast, plain and smooth.....	2
Wings, long, and well carried up above tail....	2
Legs, fair length.....	2
Temperament, wild and uneasy.....	2
Condition.....	2
Color—head, sides, back and tail.....	12
“ neck, breast, belly and thighs.....	10
Perfection.....	60 points.

FANTAILS.

Blue.—Clear, pure and uniform; with two jet black bars across primary coverts; and bars of black near extremity of tail; beak dark; eyes orange color.

Silver.—Pale creamy gray; dark bars, and band of same shade near extremity of tail; beak pale; eyes orange.

Black.—Intense; beak black; eyes orange.

White.—Pure and spotless; eyes dark hazel.

Yellow.—Clear and uniform throughout; eyes orange; beak light.

Red.—Pure deep chestnut throughout; eyes orange; beak light.

Saddle Backs.—All white, with a well defined saddle across the shoulder; eyes hazel; beak flesh colored.

Silkie.—Pure white, silky feathers throughout; eyes hazel; beak flesh colored.

Frizzled.—White or colored feathers, long and well inverted or curled upwards; eyes hazel; beak flesh colored.

POINTS OF MERIT.—FANTAILS.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, erect and symmetrical.....	6
Carriage, graceful.....	10
Head, fine; forepart prominent.....	4
Beak, straight; curved only at tip.....	2
Eyes, full and bright.....	2
Eye wattles, very small.....	2
Neck, long, thin, and gracefully curved.....	8
Breast, full and prominent.....	4
Back, very short.....	4
Tail, very large, erect and wide spread; composed of a treble tier of from 36 to 42 broad feathers, closely arranged into three fourths of a circle; the lower extremity of each feather, on lower side, touching the ground, or nearly so....	18
Wings, drooping and meeting at their tips beneath the tail....	6
Feet and legs, medium; the bearing upon the toes.....	2
Condition, must be good, or they suffer on every point.....	6
Temperament, nervous, trembling.....	8
Soundness of color.....	12
Color of eyes.....	2

Perfection..... 100 points.

Common Defects.—Coarseness; thick, short or straight neck; tail small, divided, ill balanced, lob sided, narrow feathers, or unwieldy or drooping tail; forward stoop; foul feathered; odd eyes; disease or deformity of any kind.

Defects of Color.—Dark or dingy blue; smeared or dappled silver; blue black; dingy, dull yellow or red; impure or dirty white.

Frizzled Fantails should have the whole of their body feathers inverted or curled backwards, and the more conspicuous in this respect the more the bird is valued. Flights and tail should appear as though the fibre had been purposely disordered, turning backward from the quills, which are generally straighter than ordinary.

Silkies are, as it were, clothed in silky threads instead of feathers; and the nearer approach to the soft, silky nature, the more highly are the birds prized. The skin of this variety is rather dark; eyes dark hazel.

There are two recognized standards of form and carriage in Fantails, known in Great Britain as the English and the Scotch models. The chief difference in the two sorts is in the

carriage of the tail. In the English style the tail is expanded over the body, as an inverted umbrella, while the Scotch fancy prefers the equally full but perpendicular tail, with its two lowest feathers touching the ground, or nearly so. The difference, in fact, is that, in the one style the tail extends over to the head, whilst in the other the head extends backwards to the tail. In this latter kind the tremulous, shaking motion and graceful carriage are certainly more conspicuous. The two kinds have, however, been so extensively crossed, that most of the distinguishing features of each kind have become amalgamated. The accompanying list of points of Fantails will show the style more and most generally preferred.

TRUMPETERS.

FIVE RECOGNIZED VARIETIES:

Black.—Entire and intense ; eyes pearl white.

Black Rosewing.—Deep black throughout, with about a dozen white feathers in a circular form, on shoulder side of wings ; eyes pearl white.



Black Mottle.—Plumage, jet black and pure white, equally dispersed throughout with regularity ; eyes pearl white.

Red Mottle.—Plumage, clear, chestnut red and pure white, equally dispersed throughout with regularity ; eyes pearl white.

White.—Pure and spotless ; eyes dark.

POINTS OF MERIT.—TRUMPETERS.

Size, large.....	4
Form, bulky, massive, rather crouching.....	4
Head, high in front.....	2
Eyes, large and pearl colored.....	6
Beak, straight and moderately strong and close fitting.....	3
Rose or tuft, large, circular, flat and well spread out upon forehead, almost obscuring the sight by its excessive size.....	15
Crown, large, and extending from ear to ear in a perfect and regular, well defined sharp edge.....	12
Neck, short and thick....	2
Breast, full and prominent.....	3
Back, broad and flat.....	3
Legs, actually rather long but appearing short.....	2
Leg feathers, on thighs, abundant and tapering backward and inwards, and meeting at their tips, viz., vulture hooked.....	10
Condition, lower part of leg also abundantly clothed and entirely hidden by large feathers, which extend outwards from the feet like wings, at right angles with the body.....	4
Color.....	10

Perfection..... 80 points.

The chief points are—size, crown, rose and muffs.

The “crown” is the semicircular ridge of upturned feathers commencing at the base of skull, which rising well up, forms a large and even protuberance of inverted feathers.

The “rose” is a bunch or circular cluster of feathers growing from the fore part of head, radiating from the centre, flattened and overspreading the eyes.

Common Defects.—Smallness; narrow shoulders; small, pointed or misshapen “rose;” small or irregular shaped “crown;” odd eyes; spare leg feathering; bluish black; dingy red; irregular or patchy markings.





DRAGOONS.

RECOGNIZED COLORS:

Blue.—Clear, pure and uniform, with two narrow black bars across wing coverts, and black band near extremity of tail; eyes bright orange red.

Silver (brown bars).—Delicate whitey brown, with two narrow brown bars across wings, and band of same color near end of tail; eyes rich pearly red.

Silver (black bars).—Pale uniform creamy gray; eyes rich pearly red.

Red.—Rich, deep, uniform chestnut; eyes orange red.

Yellow.—Rich, pure and uniform; eyes orange red.

White.—Pure and spotless; eyes dark hazel.

Common Defects.—Large size; crooked head or beak; broad skull; coarseness; thin, spindle or open beak; pale yellow eyes; rough, large, irregular, overhanging or “cauliflower” beak wart; irregular, heavy or red eye wattles; thick or short neck; hump backed; short legs; disease or any malformation.

Reds and Yellows should be uniform in colors throughout; the back, tail and under parts of body are, however, too frequently of a dirty, dingy color; richness and purity of color is a most important point.

Blues vary much in shade of colors, especially upon their under parts, which range from pure blue through the various shades down to white. Entire blue, of course, is preferable; but the general color must be pure and clear, free from indistinct lacing around feather, or from an indication of a third bar, from black ticks or specks, or from a dark smoky tone.

POINTS OF MERIT.—DRAGOONS.

Size, medium....	4
Form, compact, slender and graceful.....	4
Head, long and narrow; forehead, low.....	4
Beak, long, strong, straight and close fitting, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch from centre of eyes to tip of beak.....	8
Wart (on beak), small, but long and narrow, and equally divided, showing slit or division line clearly down its centre. It should also be packed well upon beak, but not overhanging..	12
Wattle (around eyes), small, circular and pale colored.....	6
Eyes, large, bold and prominent.....	2
Neck, long, narrow and graceful.....	6
Shoulders, wide and prominent; butts separated from body and well displayed.....	4
Back, flat.....	2
Body, acutely tapering from broad shoulders to narrow rump..	4
Wings, rather short and sharp pointed.....	2
Legs, long; thighs and hocks conspicuous.....	4
Feet, large.....	2
Temperament, wild and nervous.....	2
Condition.....	2
Color, body.....	10
“ eyes.....	2
Perfection.....	80 points.

REMARKS.

Remember Dragoons and Carriers are somewhat allied, therefore do not mistake young Carriers for Dragoons. To those who have had experience with them, no caution is necessary, but the novice might be beguiled into the error.

FLYING ANTWERPS.

These are not show birds, and justice can hardly be done them in the show pen. The flying matches is the place to judge of their merits correctly. They are of various colors, the principal of which are Duns, Blues, Blue Checkers and Red Checkers.

Duns should be of a rich, uniform color throughout, with two broad brown bars across the wing coverts, and a brown band near extremity of tail; beak and nails dark.

Blues should be of a pure, clear, uniform light color throughout, with two broad black bars across the wing coverts, and a band of black also, near the extremity of tail; beak and nails black.

Blue Checkers should be regularly checkered or dappled with blue and black (clear blue and intense black) upon every feather throughout sides, around shoulders and back. The lighter the blue, and the deeper the black markings, the better is the effect of plumage, and the more attractive the bird. Head, breast, belly and thighs are of a darker shade; the neck is rich in iridescent colors; beak and nails black.

Red Checkers should be of a clear, light chestnut red, upon a pale, creamy ground color, each color being evenly and equally distinct and regularly marked on sides of wings and back; head and neck red, the latter being of a most brilliant copper bronze; flights, rump, tail, belly and thighs of a pale, creamy color; shafts of feathers ashy colored; beak and nails rather dark.

Common Defects of Antwerps.—Small head, flat skull, small eyes, thin beak, short neck, narrow shoulders, too small or too long wings, narrow feathers, short legs, light or patchy checkers, grizzled neck Duns. Ticked Blues, or faint or smeared Red Checkers.

POINTS OF MERIT.—FLYING ANTWERPS.

Size.....	2
Form, erect.....	2
Plumage, tight and hard.....	2
Head, medium and well rounded.....	6
Beak, strong, should measure one and a half inch from centre of eye ball to tip.....	4
Wart (on beak), large, wide and even sided.....	2
Wattle (around eyes), of good size and of a white powdered color.....	2
Eyes, large, bold and prominent, and of a bright red color....	4
Neck, of good length.....	2
Shoulders, wide and prominent.....	6
Back, straight and long.....	2
Body, plump, and acutely tapering from broad shoulders to nar- row rump.....	4
Wings, strong, and composed of wide, closely fitting feathers, and should be about one inch shorter than tail.....	6
Legs, strong, and of medium length.....	2
Feet, large.....	2
Color.....	10
Beak and nails, dark.....	2
Perfection.....	60 points.

REMARKS.

There are dark and light of each kind of checkered Antwerps. Each sort are admirable as show birds. It is merely a matter of individual choice of color, and of very little moment as to which is considered the best; but the lighter the blue in Blue Checkers the better the contrast with the black checkering, consequently, the more beautiful and attractive are such birds. On the other hand, the deeper and richer the red upon Red Checkers, the more conspicuous and beautiful do these also appear.

QUAKERS

Are similar to Starlings, with the exception of having no wing bars or crescent, both plain head and crested.

FLYING "TUMBLERS" OR "ROLLERS."

Twenty-eight recognized Varieties. Long and Medium Faced.

Blacks.—Deep and glossy; solid colors.

Reds.—Bright chestnut; solid colors.

Blues.—Clear and uniform, with black bars; solid colors.

Silvers.—Pale creamy gray, very delicate, with dark bars; solid colors.

Yellows.—Clear, pure and uniform; solid colors.

Black Rosewings.—Deep black, with about one dozen white feathers upon the upper part of wings: dark flights and tail.

Red Rosewings.—Bright chestnut, with about one dozen white feathers upon the upper part of wings.

Yellow Rosewings.—Clear and uniform; with about one dozen white feathers upon the upper part of wings.

Black Mottles.—Deep black and pure white evenly interspersed over body; black flights and tail.

Red Mottles.—Clear chestnut and pure white evenly interspersed over body.

Yellow Mottles.—Clear uniform and pure white evenly interspersed over body.

Red Breasted, White Sides.—Bright chestnut head, neck, breast, back, tail; flights, if muffed, must be colored feathers.

Black Breasted, White Sides.—Jet black head, neck, breast, back, tail; flights, if muffed, must be colored feathers.

Blue Breasted, White Sides.—Clear, pure blue head, neck, breast, back, tail; flights, if muffed, must be colored feathers.

Yellow Breasted, White Sides.—Pure uniform yellow head, neck, breast, back; flights, if muffed, must be colored feathers.

Black Saddles.—Deep black, pure white. Head, neck and breast (to a line across keel) should be black; back and tail also black, or colored; all else white; if muffed, must be white; must have a clear, well defined colored saddle.

Red Saddles.—Rich chestnut, pure white. Head, neck and breast (to a line across keel) should be red; back and tail also

red; all else white; if muffed, must be white; must have a clear, well defined colored saddle.

Yellow Saddles.—Clear, pure white. Head, neck and breast (to a line across keel) should be yellow; back and tail also yellow; all else white; if muffed, must be white; must have a clear, well defined colored saddle.

Blue Saddles.—Clear blue, pure white; black bars across wings. Head, neck and breast (to a line across keel) should be blue; all else white; if muffed, must be white; must have a clear, well defined colored saddle.

Silver Saddles.—Pale, delicate gray; dark bars. Head, neck and breast (to a line across keel) should be silver; back and tail also silver; all else white; if muffed, must be white; must have a clear, well defined colored saddle.

Black Badges.—Deep black and pure white; ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else black or colored.

Red Badges.—Rich red and pure white; ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else colored.

Yellow Badges.—Clear yellow and pure white; ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else colored.

Blue Badges.—Pure blue and clear white; ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else colored.

Silver Badges.—Pale and delicate gray, and pure white; ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else colored.

Checkered Badges.—Ten primary flights white. If muffed legged birds, such feathers must (from the hock joint) be white also; all else colored.

Bronzes.—Rich, bronzy black.

All the above should have pearl eyes.

White.—Pure and spotless. Pearl or dark hazel eyes for Whites only.

If long muffed or feather legged, the feathers should be, say, four and a half inches from leg to extremity of feather. If grouse muffed, simply short, soft feathers, as in Grouse or Horned Owls. See leg illustrations, p. 53.

Common Defects.—Yellow colored eyes, odd eyes; mismarkings; impure or uneven color; mixed flights or tails; disease or deformity.

POINTS OF MERIT.—FLYING TUMBLERS.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, plump and compact.....	2
Head, high in front and medium length.....	2
Beak, spindle, thin and dove shaped.....	2
Eyes, prominent, and of a pearly white color.....	4
Neck, short, and acutely tapering.....	2
Breast, full and prominent.....	4
Back, short.....	2
Body, plump.....	2
Legs, moderate length.....	2
Feet, neat and rather small.....	2
Soundness of color.....	7
Markings.....	10
Leg feathers.....	6
Rump.....	4
Perfection.....	55 points.

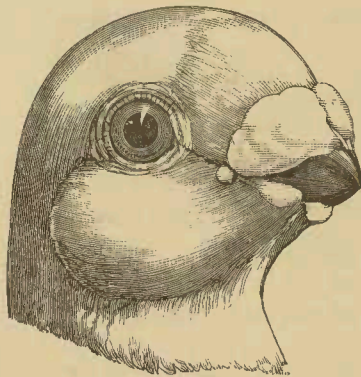
REMARKS.

The above are the several qualities of the pretty sorts of Flying Tumblers or Rollers as show birds. To test their wonderful aerial qualities, and fairly judge of their merits as flyers, they must be seen up aloft, and passing through their remarkable gyrations.

SHOW ANTWERPS.

Short Faced Show Birds. Four Recognized Kinds—**SILVER DUNS, BLUES, BLUE CHECKERS, RED CHECKERS.**

Silver Duns should be of a pale, creamy white color upon body, sides, back, primary flights and tail. The head is silvery white, and terminates in a distinct line across the narrowest part of neck; and from this line, down to shoulder and breast, is of a resplendent, deep rich copper bronze, terminating again in a clear line upon breast, and extending round shoulder, forms an



LIFE SIZE.

angle upon the upper part of back; the lower part of breast and belly is of a very faint grayish shade; the shafts of all the feathers are of a light gray or "ashen" color; beak and nails dark colored.

Blues should be of a pure, clear, uniform light color throughout; with two broad black bars across the wing coverts, and a band of black also, near the extremity of tail; beak and nails black.

Blue Checkers should be regularly checkered or dappled with blue and black (clear blue and intense black) upon every feather throughout sides, around shoulders and back. The lighter the blue and the deeper the black markings, the better is the effect

of plumage, and the more attractive the bird. Head, breast, belly and thighs are of a darker shade; the neck is rich in iridescent colors; beak and nails black.

Red Checkers should be of a clear, light chestnut red upon a pale, creamy ground color, each color being evenly and equally distinct and regularly marked on sides of wings and back; head and neck red, the latter being of a most brilliant copper bronze; flights, rump, tail, belly and thighs of a pale, creamy color; shafts of feathers ashy colored; beak and nails rather dark.

Common Defects of Antwerps.—Small head, flat skull, small eyes, thin beak, short neck, narrow shoulders, small wings, narrow feathers, short legs, light or patchy checkers, grizzled necked Duns. Ticked Blues, or faint or smeared Red Checkers.

POINTS OF MERIT—SHOW ANTWERPS.

Size, large.....	4
Form, erect.....	2
Plumage, tight and hard.....	4
Head, large, massive, and oval shaped barrel head.....	8
Beak, short and thick; bullfinch beak.....	10
Wart on beak, abundant, well raised, wide and even sided.....	6
Wattle around eyes, of good size, circular, even, and of a white powdered color.....	4
Eyes, large, bold and prominent, and of a bright red color.....	2
Neck, of good length.....	4
Shoulders, wide and prominent.....	4
Back, straight and long.....	2
Body, plump and acutely tapering from broad shoulders to narrow rump.....	2
Wings, long, strong, and composed of wide, closely fitting feathers.....	4
Legs, long and strong; and thighs well displayed.....	2
Feet, large.....	2
Color.....	12
Beak and nails.....	3
Perfection.....	75 points.

REMARKS.

There are dark and light of each kind of checkered Antwerps. Each sort are admirable as show birds. It is merely a matter of individual choice of color, and of very little moment as to which is considered the best; but the lighter the blue in Blue Checkers

the better the contrast with the black checkering ; consequently, the more beautiful and attractive are such birds. On the other hand, the deeper and richer the red upon Red Checkers the more conspicuous and beautiful do these birds also appear.

RUNTS.

VARIETIES :

Blue.—Uniform and clear, with black bars and band of black near end of tail ; eyes red pearl.

Silver.—Pale, whitish brown color, with brown bars and band of same color near end of tail ; eyes red pearl.

Black.—Deep ; eyes red pearl.

White.—Pure ; eyes dark hazel.

Pied.—Evenly variegated or mottled.

These birds are of a heavy, massive appearance, possessing no marked or decided characteristic beyond their immense size, which is the all important feature of the breed. They are birds for the weights and scales to determine their chief property.

A pair of good Runts should weigh say $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. or thereabouts, and, therefore, their chief points of merit are :

Apparent size.....	4
Actual weight.....	15
Color, clear and uniform.....	6
Perfection.....	25 points.

Blues and Silvers are the most numerous, and amongst them are the best birds.



BARBE



SCOTCH
FANTAIL



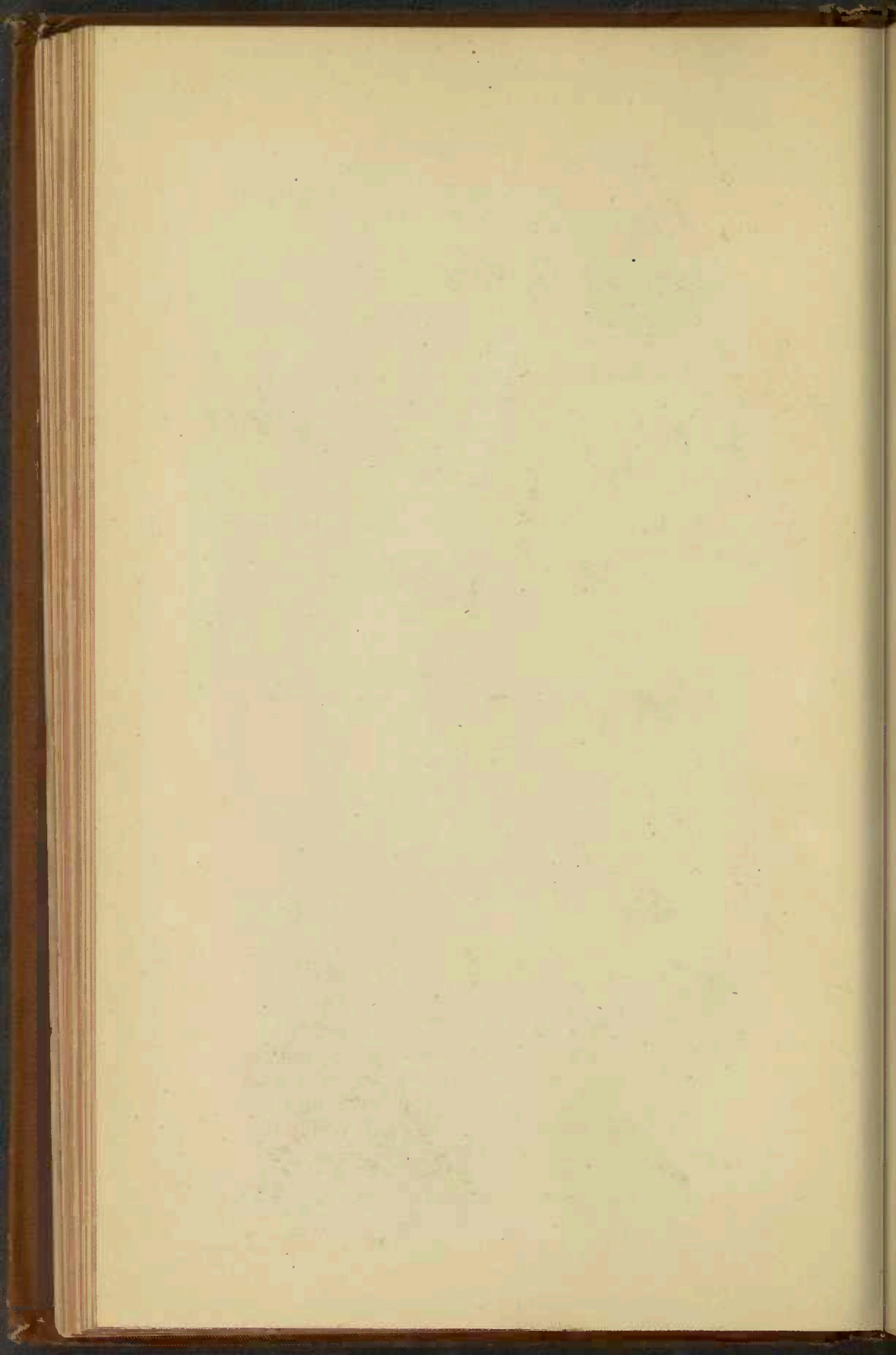
CARRIER



DRAGOON



TRUMPETER



SCANDAROONS.

VARIETIES:

Red.—Rich brilliant chestnut ; eyes orange.

Yellow.—Deep, rich and uniform ; eyes orange.

Black.—Intense and glossy ; eyes orange.

Blue.—Clear and pure, black bars ; eyes orange.

White.—Pure and spotless ; eyes dark hazel.

Red, Yellow, Black or Blue Saddled.—Black or colored saddle across the shoulders in a clear well defined form ; all else of the plumage pure white ; eyes dark hazel.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, large.....	8
Form, similar to a Carrier.....	4
Head, long, narrow and round.....	4
Beak, long, strong and very crooked, and tinged with red along the line of mouth.....	8
Eyes, large and prominent.....	2
Eye wattles, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, circular and of bright, red color.....	4
Beak wattle, full, even sided and smooth in surface.....	4
Neck, long, thin and nicely curved.....	6
Shoulders, wide, and wing butts prominent.....	2
Back, broad.....	2
Body, large and plump and long.....	4
Legs, long ; thighs well displayed.....	2
Feet, large.....	2
Color.....	10
Markings.....	8

Perfection..... 70 points.

REMARKS.

The chief features of Scandaroons is their large size, and the very long and remarkably crooked head and beak, which latter runs in an unbroken curve from neck to tip. The ruby eye wattle, red tinge on the mouth, and the extremely rich quality of the colored feathers are also striking peculiarities of the breed.

PLAIN ICE.

VARIETIES :

Blue.—Clear color throughout; white bars very finely edged with black.

Silver.—Clear, pale, creamy gray, with dark brown bars; head and neck darker shades.

Powdered Silver.—Very delicate pale silver gray, with black bars; head and neck powdered white; flights silver gray; shafts dark.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	4
Form, dove like and rather crouching.....	4
Head, high in front.....	2
Beak, thin, and of the spindle character, and dark colored....	4
Eyes, orange color, but dark is also admissible.....	2
Beak wart or nostril cover.....	2
Neck, rather short.....	2
Shoulders, wide.....	4
Body, plump.....	2
Legs, medium size, and either clean legged, grouse muffed, medium, and heavily feathered, each being equally admissible. (See illustration).....	4
Temperament, wild and nervous.....	2
Color.....	10
Markings.....	8
Perfection.....	50 points.

URAL ICE.

LIGHT AND DARK.

Color.—Pale, delicate silver gray ground tint, with but very little bright coloring upon neck. The shoulders and sides of wings should be regularly marked with black, or deep gray angular shaped markings in zigzag lines upon every feather, increasing in size from shoulder to flight coverts. The thighs and tail are



of a darker hue, deepening still more towards the outer extremity. The lighter kind are precisely similar, except that the markings only are not so distinct, they present a more delicate appearance, but not so strong a contrast.

There are of these pencilled varieties, clean legged (1), grouse muffed (2), medium (3), and heavily feathered legs (4). *See illustration.* In the latter kind, the larger the muffs the better; they should be as small wings fitted to the feet.

Common Defects.—Bad color; irregular or patchy markings.

For Points of Merit, see Plain Ice, preceding page.

MAGPIES.

VARIETIES :

Blue.—Clear and light ; black band near to tip of tail ; pearl eyes.

Black.—Deep and glossy ; pearl eyes.

Red.—Rich and bright ; pearl eyes.

Yellow.—Rich and pure ; pearl eyes.

Common Defects are blue black, dingy red, smoky or ticked blue, dowdy yellow, or uneven markings.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, moderate.....	2
Form, erect.....	2
Head, plain (capped preferred in America).....	4
Beak, rather long and straight.....	2
Wart, small.....	2
Eyes, prominent and bright, and pearl color.....	2
Legs, long.....	2
Head, black or colored.....	2
Neck, richly iridescent ; black or colored.....	2
Breast, to a line across keel or breast bone, black or colored...	6
Saddle, to a well defined line from shoulder to rump (saddle shaped), black or colored.....	6
Back, black or colored.....	2
Rump, black or colored.....	2
Tail, and under to vent, black or colored.....	6
Belly, white.....	2
Sides, white.....	2
Thighs, white.....	2
Wings, white.....	2
Perfection.....	50 points.

HYACINTHS.

Color and Markings.—Dark blue color; shafts of the feathers black.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, rather large.....	4
Form, plump.....	2
Head, plain, high in front.....	2
Eyes, orange red.....	3
Beak, spindle shaped and dark colored.....	2
Legs, clear.....	2
Temperament, wild.....	1
Head.....	2
Neck, brilliant with varied colors.....	4
Breast, plain.....	2
Belly.....	2
Back.....	2
Tail, a dark band near its extremity.....	4
Thighs.....	2
Flights, blue black.....	2
Sides of wings.....	14

Perfection..... 50 points.

REMARKS.

The sides of wings should be regularly pencilled at the top of every feather with dark color; black, blue and red brown being visibly marked towards the outer extremity of each feather, and upon a lighter ground the black forms an edging, and is of a dart shape; the color and markings are very attractive and pretty, but in form the Hyacinth is not so prepossessing.

VICTORIAS

Are of the same tribe as Hyacinths, but are even rather longer in body and fuller in crop, and a little coarse in appearance; still they possess the same shape and general form and characteristics. The color upon sides is usually of a light buff or golden

ground tint, and the extremity of feathers should be marked with arrow shaped, dark pencillings—clear, regular and well defined.

The head, neck, breast, belly, back, tail, thighs and flights of a darker and bluish cast.

Plain head, plain breast and clear legs, and eyes of a yellow color.

DAMASCENES.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, similar to a medium sized Barb.....	4
Form, round and compact.....	2
Head, rather large, high, round and plain.....	2
Eyes, large and bold, and of an orange red color.....	4
Eye wattles, of good size, circular shaped, and of a blue black color, similar to a damson skin with the bloom upon it.....	6
Beak, short, thick and black colored.....	4
Neck, nice length and well tapered.....	4
Breast, plain.....	2
Shoulders, rather wide.....	2
Tail, black band near extremity.....	2
Flights, silver gray, darkening towards their tips.....	4
Feet, clear.....	2
Color.....	6
Markings.....	6
Perfection.....	50 points.

The entire feathering of Damascenes is of a most delicate silver gray or French white color, with two jet black bars across the wing coverts, and a black band also near to the extremity of the tail. The under feathers of neck are of a dark gray color; in fact, the entire skin is of a dark color. The primary flights deepen in tone towards their outer extremities. Head and breast plain, and clean or featherless legs.

There are also grouse legged Damascenes, but the clean leg is preferable and the correct model.

Common Defect.—Dark crescent in front of neck.

SATINETTES.

PEAKED AND PLAIN HEAD.

Size, small	4
Form, round, compact and graceful.....	4
Carriage, erect	2
Head (plain or peaked) round.....	2
Beak, very short, moderately strong and in continuation of curve line of head ; small wart thereon.....	4
Eyes, large, prominent and of a dark hazel color.....	4
Neck, well arched and nicely tapered	4
Dewlap, conspicuous.....	2
Frill or ruffle, large, full and well extended to the full length of neck, and radiating upon the breast.....	6
Breast, full and expansive	2
Shoulders, wide.....	2
Legs and feet, rather long and well covered with soft feathers to the end of the toes, thus entirely covering them.....	6

COLOR AND MARKINGS.

Head.....	2
Neck.....	2
Frill.....	2
Breast.....	2
Belly	2
Thighs.....	2
Legs	2
Back.....	2
Ten primary flights (all white).....	4
Sides of wings.....	15
Back saddle.....	8
Tail.....	15

Perfection..... 100 points.

The tail of the Satinette is a remarkable feature of the breed. It is of a blue color (from a well defined line across the rump), and has the usual band of black, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, at its extremity, and within this black band is a pure white spot or white band upon each feather of tail.

The saddle and sides of wings are most beautifully variegated, the ground tint being of an exceedingly delicate pink color, gradually deepening towards the edges of each feather, until it

merges into rich brown, and from that to black, which assumes an arrow shape at its end ; thus the tricolor comes into splendid contrast. This peculiar and beautiful lacing should be at the tip, and around the edge of every feather upon saddle and side. The general effect of this pretty pencilling against the other parts (white plumage) is most attractive and beautiful. The shafts of all the colored feathers on the birds are dark on their outer arch, and lighten gradually until at their fluffy junction with body they become white.

Peaked Satinettes must answer to the foregoing general description, the only difference being the peak at the back of head, which should be of a nice clear point and perfectly upright and central.

BRUNETTES

Are an offshoot of the Satinettes ; therefore their shape and form are precisely alike. They are also similarly marked, but not with variegated color, nor yet so distinctly pencilled or laced. They are of an exceedingly pale, delicate gray tint upon saddle and sides, and the lacing or triangular pencilling, at the tip of each feather, is of a deeper gray color. These birds are exceedingly delicate in color and markings. The tail also (from a distinct, well defined line across the rump) is of a gray color, with a dark band at its extremity, and a clear, white spot or band within it. The shafts of all the colored feathers are dark brown, graduating lighter as they near the body.

Brunettes, like Satinettes, are either plain heads or point crested. If the latter, the crest must be nicely pointed, perfectly upright, and central, and springing from the back of the skull.

Head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, leg feathers, and ten primary flights, white.

Common Defects of Satinettes and Brunettes.—Absence of, or imperfect tail spots ; foul thigh or leg feathers ; clear or scantily clothed legs and feet, small frill ; foul feathers.

BLONDINETTES.

Point crested, shell crowned or plain heads.

VARITIES :

Spangled or laced, brown or laced, black or laced, blue or laced, silver or laced, sulphur or laced.

POINTS OF MERIT.	
Size, moderate.....	2
Form, erect, plump and compact.....	2
Carriage, graceful.....	2
Head, round and broad.....	2
Crest, pointed, upright and central.....	4
Beak, very short.....	3
Wart, small.....	1
Eye, bold and of an orange color.....	4
Dewlap, full.....	2
Frill, large and abundant.....	6
Breast, prominent.....	2
Shoulders, broad.....	2
Body, acutely tapering.....	2
Legs and feet, long and well clothed with soft feathers to the end of toes.....	6
Perfection.....	40 points.

SPANGLED OR LACED BLONDINETTES.

Point crested or plain head ; dark blue color ; eyes orange ; dark beak and nails.

COLOR AND MARKINGS.	
Head.....	2
Neck.....	4
Frill.....	2
Breast.....	2
Belly.....	2
Thighs.....	2
Legs.....	2
Feet.....	2
Tail.....	2
Saddle.....	10
Sides of wings.....	10
Primary flights.....	10
Perfection.....	50 points.

The neck being long, richly iridescent.

The saddle and sides of wings, and also the primary flights, are of an exquisitely delicate, pinkish tint, bordering on white; each feather thereon should be nicely and regularly laced, or edged around with black, terminating at each tip in a triangular or arrow form; there should also be a nice graduation of rich brown color from the centre lacing, thus forming a rich, regular, variegated, tricolored plumage upon sides and saddle.

The primary flights are chiefly dark blue in color, slightly tinged with brown, midway, and have a distinct oval white spot at the extremity of each feather, with a dark lacing around them; they are dark edged to their very tips as other feathers. The shafts of all the feathers on saddle and sides are variegated similar to the fibre, the under or hidden quill portion being white, and the outer portion brown and black.

The tail, from a line across the rump, is dark blue, of a darker shade than head, belly or thighs, and at its extremity is a black band, with a clear, well defined white band within it.

Any positively white feathers on these birds are defects; other common defects are, absence of or imperfect spot on tail, scantily clothed legs and feet, small or irregular peak, smeared markings, small frill or bronzy neck.

Point crest is preferable, but if shell crown, it must be well defined and regular.

BROWN LACED BLONDINETTES.

The entire feathering is of a very pale pinkish brown ground tint, the head, neck, tail and flights being of a deeper shade of the same color. The saddle, sides of wings and tail should have a fine lacing or edging of a darker hue around every feather, completely defining the outline of each feather distinctly, yet withal delicate and handsome. A distinct band of white should also be near the extremity of the tail. The shafts of all the feathers upon the outer portions are brown, as they near the body they are white. (See General Points of Merit.)

Point Crest.—Pointed, upright and central.

Plain Head.—Perfectly smooth.

Shell Crown.—Segment of a circle of inverted feathers, even and regular; grouse muffed.



TURBITEEN



SATINETTE



JACOBINES



BLONDINETTE



VIZOR

DRAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
PRINTED
J. W. LUDLOW BIRD

BLACK LACED BLONDINETTES.

Head, neck, frill, breast, belly, thighs, legs and feet should be black. The saddle, sides of wings, back and tail coverts are white, heavily laced or edged with black; tail primaries and flight primaries are also edged with black, but to a greater degree, thus showing the white band near extremity of tail and the white band along the edge of primary flights, when closed. This latter point is similar to a common wild magpie bird. The shafts of all the feathers are black outwards and white at their source.

Point Crest.—Pointed, upright and central.

Plain Head.—Perfectly smooth.

Shell Crown.—Segment of a circle of inverted feathers, even and regular; grouse muffed.

PLAIN BLUE BLONDINETTES.

They are of an entire clear uniform blue color, with neck full of lustre. The bars across wing coverts are white, with a very fine outer edging of black and an inner line of rich brown. The tail is of a darker blue, with a broad black band near to its end and a clear white spot in the centre of each feather. At the tip of each flight feather, also, is an elongated spot of white, which present a white line when the wing is closed.

Point Crest.—Pointed, upright and central.

Plain Head.—Perfectly smooth.

Shell Crown.—Segment of a circle of inverted feathers, even and regular; grouse muffed.

PLAIN SILVER BLONDINETTES

Are of a very light whity brown color throughout their bodies; head, neck and tail being of a darker shade; the bars across wing coverts are nearly white, with an edging of a darker color; the flights and tail have the white band, as in other kinds of blondinettes.

Point Crest.—Pointed, upright, central.

Plain Head.—Perfectly smooth.

Shell Crown.—Segment of a circle of inverted feathers, even and regular; grouse muffed.

SULPHUR COLORED BLONDINETTES

Are of the same formation and markings as other kinds. The only difference is in ground color, which in these is of a yellow or sulphur like color, hence the name. They are very handsome birds, but only come now and then as a sport from the other kinds; they chiefly come from the bronzy laced.

TURBITEENS.

VARIETIES:

Plain head, point crest or shell crown.

Red.—Brilliant deep rich chestnut; eye dark hazel brown.

Yellow.—Rich, deep and uniform; eye dark hazel brown.

Black.—Intense and glossy; eye dark hazel brown.

Blue.—Clear and pure; eye dark hazel brown.

Silver.—Pale silver gray; eye dark hazel brown.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, about the same as a good sized turbit.	2
Form, plump, round, compact.	2
Head, round, plain and crested.	4
Eyes, large, prominent, and of a dark hazel color.	2
Beak, short, thick, slightly curved, and of a fleshy white color, with a dark streak at tip.	4
Frill, large, and extending well down to breast.	6
Shoulders, wide, and colored right round butts.	10
Tail, rather short.	2
Breast, full.	2
Legs, long, and grouse muffed.	2
Feet, well clothed with soft white feathers to the toe nails.	4
Color—Head, marked.	10
Neck, pure white.	2
Breast, pure white.	2
Body, pure white.	2
Thighs, pure white.	2
Back, viz., under saddle, pure white.	2
Legs and feet, pure white.	2
Primary flights, pure white.	2
Wing markings.	6
Perfection	70 points.

REMARKS.

These birds are a little above the average size of turbits, but they are somewhat similar in many points, their chief difference being in legs, head markings, quality of head, and the extraordinary brilliancy and richness of their colors.

The marking upon the head is a peculiar feature. The head is white, marked with its respective color (corresponding with the color of sides and saddle), thus: a well defined oval spot of color, in front of head, extending from the beak wart to the centre of head; also on either sides or cheeks of bird should be well defined and equal sided markings of same color, extending from the lower mandible along the whole length of jaw, of equal size and shape on each side. This peculiar head marking has been a most difficult point to attain; consequently, the cheek markings differ in extent, some being smaller than others, but the desirable thing is that the cheek and ear covering should be colored, as it gives a more circular appearance to the entire head.

LAHORES.

The top of head, upper mandible of beak, back of neck and saddle, down to a line across rump, black; also the entire sides, shoulders, and primary flights, of a deep, glossy black. The line of demarcation must be clearly defined, extending from the nostrils along the line of mouth to the back of eyes; from thence falling in a fair division line down the neck and on to the shoulders, down the back itself—viz., under feathers—and terminating abruptly in line across the rump, thus leaving entire lower jaw, ear covering, front of neck, breast, thighs, rump, tail and vent covering, pure white.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, rather large.....	2
Form, stout and plump; shoulders broad.....	2
Head, medium length.....	2
Beak, straight, thick; upper mandible black; lower mandible white.....	4

POINTS OF MERIT—*Continued.*

Carriage, rather stooping.....	2
Eyes, dark hazel; reddish cere or fleshy surroundings.....	2
The cardinal points are:	
Intensity of black.....	6
Decisive markings.....	10
Perfection.....	30 points.

PIGMY POUTERS

Are of various colors and markings. The most numerous are:

Reds.—Both solid colored and white barred; eyes orange.

Yellows.—Both solid colored and white barred; eyes orange.

Blacks.—Plain, pied and white barred; eyes orange.

Blue.—Black barred and barless, and pied; eyes orange.

Lavender.—Very pale tint, with white or tricolored bars; eyes orange.

Silver.—Pale, whity buff, with white bars; eyes orange.

Mealy.—Delicate, whitish body tint, brown bars and colored neck; eyes orange.

Creamy.—Faint creamy color, with yellow or white bars; eyes orange.

Checkered.—Plain blue and black, or tricolored dapplings; eyes orange.

White.—Pure and spotless; eyes dark.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Smallness.....	6
Extremely slender and symmetrical figure.....	10
Largeness and roundness of crop.....	8
Erect carriage.....	6
Length and closeness of leg, and its complete soft feathering...	8
Elasticity of movements and vivacious disposition.....	6
Soundness of color.....	6
Markings.....	20
Perfection.....	70 points.

Plain Reds.—Should be a rich, deep chestnut throughout.

Reds.—White bars; rich, deep chestnut, with narrow well defined white bars across coverts.

Yellows.—Clear, pure and uniform.

Yellows.—White bars; pure in color, with well defined white bars.

Blacks.—Deep and glossy.

Blacks.—Pied; rose pinioned, white flighted and crescent marked crop, as in major kind.

Blacks.—White bars; deep and glossy, with white bars.

Blues.—Pied, as major kind, and with black bars.

Blues.—Barless; plain, uniform color, without bars.

Lavenders.—Uniform in color; white bars, and very little color upon neck; these should have orange colored eyes, but are often seen with dark eyes.

Silvers.—Uniform body tint; white bars.

Creamies.—Clear color; white bars, or yellow.

Mealies.—Whitish body; red bars.

Checkers are of the various colors, and even three colors in equal combination upon the body feathers, being more conspicuous upon the bars.

ISABELS.

One of the Pigmy Pouter type, yet differ materially when in comparison. They are not so erect in form, nor have they such full crops, or legs so long. The majority are plain or self colored throughout; frequently, also, are they seen with white bars, and are of similar color tendencies as Pigmy Pouters, excepting that evenly pied Isabels are unknown.

POINTS OF MERIT.

The beak is long, thin, and of the dove shaped spindle character,	2
The forehead high.....	2
The head nicely curved.....	2
The neck full, windy, but elongated in form.....	4
The body long and narrow.....	6
The wings crossed....	2
The tail rather short.....	2
The legs medium length, but heavily feathered, and distinctly vulture hocked, even to meeting, sometimes crossing beneath them.....	8
Color.....	8
Markings.....	4
Perfection.....	40 points.



PRIESTS.

Red.—Deep, rich chestnut; white bars.

Yellow.—Rich, pure; white bars.

Black.—Intense and glossy; white bars.

Blue.—Clear, with white bars; narrow black lacing or with plain black bar or pure white bar, entire.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	2
Form, inclined upward.....	4
Head, narrow, dove shaped.....	2
Crown, well turned up, outspread, even and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a circle..	6
Frontal tuft, spiral, upright and pointed preferred, but a flattened "rose," if good, is admissible.....	4
Beak, thin, hard and horny.....	2
Eyes, dark, with little or no fleshy cere.....	2
Legs, medium length and grouse muffed or heavily feathered, the former preferred.....	8
Feet, well clothed to the toes.....	4
Soundness of color.....	8
Markings.....	8
Perfection.....	50 points.

The upper part of head, including frontal tuft and extending along the mouth, line over the ear and to the occiput or rise of back of crown, should be white and free from speck of any kind; this (except white barred kinds) is the only white upon the bird, and it should not run up into the crown, but lie close as a skull cap upon the head.

Defects are, lop sided frontal tuft; uneven, disordered or mixed crown; bad color; bleared bar; clear legs or even imperfectly covered.

BRUNSWICKS

Are of the same family as Priests, resembling them in most features, and are of the same colors, the chief difference being that the ten primary flights, instead of being dark, should be white.

SWALLOWS.

Red.—Deep chestnut ; dark eyes.

Yellow.—Bright, pure ; dark eyes.

Blue.—Clear, with black and white bars and without bars ; dark eyes.

Black.—Deep and glossy ; dark eyes.

Checkered.—Regularly ; dark eyes.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, moderate.....	2
Form, plump and stooping.....	2
Head, rather long and narrow.....	2
Beak, straight and thin, upper mandible dark and lower mandible white.....	4
Shoulders and back broad.....	2
Legs rather short and well feathered.....	9
Color, soundness, head, wings and leg feathers.....	12
White, clearness, crown, neck, body, hock, tail.....	20
Markings—head 6, wings 6, bars 5, legs 5.....	22
Perfection.....	75 points.

The upper part of head, in continuation with line of mouth, over the eyes, and inside crown should be black or colored to a line, the sides of wings black also ; the leg and feet feathers also should be black or colored ; all else should be pure white ; these are booted and long muffed ; the latter is preferable.

LATZ.

This pretty variety of German Toy is described and name spelled wrong in the English works. The name Latz (not Letz), in German, is derived from a peculiar part of a German lady's dress—a breast apron—called latz; as the birds are marked on the breast only, hence the name. In size and shape they resemble the Swallow, being a little more upright in carriage. In color they are black, yellow, red and blue. In markings the head and breast, down nearly to line of breast bone, is colored, forming a distinct line on sides of neck and breast; all else pure white. They should have a fully developed ruffled crest, pure white, starting down nearly to shoulders and extending up well over head, which forms a fine contrast with the color. Legs are both clean and booted

RUFFLED NECK MOREHEADS.

This is a very attractive variety of German Toy. In formation and color they resemble the Morehead. Their markings are, head, down to base of skull and front of neck nearly to breast bone, intense black. Tail, to a line round to vent, black; all else pure white. The chief point in this variety is the ruffle, which should be full and pure white, and extend around back of head and down each side of bib below the line of shoulders. Eyes are dark and legs booted.

FRILLBACKS

Are dove headed birds, but possessing a shell crown, standing out well from the head. This fancy head dress should be large and regular, of the general formation. There is nothing particularly characteristic; the chief feature is the frilling, goffering or scoloping of all the feathers on sides of wings, flight and backs. The bird is esteemed more especially in proportion with the dis-

tinctness and regularity of frilling or pinking. The general color is white, though there are Frillbacks of various colors and markings.

The eyes are dark hazel ; the body plump ; the legs short ; the breast plain ; the neck short ; beak pinky white.

POINTS OF MERIT—FRILLBACKS.

Size, medium.....	2
Body, plump.....	2
Head, dove shape, and shell crown.....	6
Legs, short and clean.....	2
Breast, plain.....	2
Neck, short.....	2
Eyes, dark hazel in whites.....	2
Beak, pinky white in whites.....	2
Frilling.....	14
Soundness of color.....	6
Points.....	40

SUABIANS.

VARIOUS COLORS:

General Characteristics.—Form, dove like ; head, point crested ; beak, dark colored, rather long and spindle ; eyes, red ; legs and feet, clear.

The chief qualities are color and markings, which should be decided and regular. The sides of wings and back are creamy white, but around every feather thereon should be a clear, well defined edging of black, or color, terminating in a dark point at the tip, in accord with color of bird. The head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, fluff flights and tail are black or colored, and as uniform as possible. Upon the tip of each flight should appear a clear white spot ; the bars are white, near to the edge of the tail, also, is sometimes found a clear white band. Upon the front of breast is generally a whitish crescent shaped mark often tinged or bronzed with brown, extending half way round the lower part of neck. There is usually a grizzled appearance on the neck, but it is not desirable ; clear, distinct marking is preferable. The shafts of feathers are black.

POINTS OF MERIT—SUABIANS.

Color	28
Soundness of color.....	8
Marking—spangling.....	12
“ hood.....	6
“ crescent.....	4
“ tail.....	2
Points	60

CAPUCHINS.

VARIOUS COLORS: Chiefly blacks and blues.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size	2
Medium.....	2
Form, graceful; bearing, easy and elastic.....	4
Head, perfectly round.....	2
Beak, short.....	2
Eyes, clear, pure and perfectly white.....	4
Eyelash, reddish black.....	2
Neck, long.....	2
Body, narrow and long.....	2
Breast, plain.....	2
Wings, trailing.....	2
Rump and tail raised a little.....	2
Legs short and feet small.....	2
Points	30

REMARKS.

These birds are hooded somewhat similar to the head covering of a good Jacobin, but it terminates abruptly about two inches down the neck; the hood should be regular in formation and fit the head closely.

The whole feathering is black or colored, excepting the tail only, which is white, from a clear line across rump. In blues, of course, there are two black bars across coverts and a band of black near extremity of tail.



HELMET



SPOT



BLUE PIED
POUTER



FAIRY
SPOT



SWALLOW

DRAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
PRINTED
J. W. LEELOW GERM

HELMETS.

VARIOUS COLORS: Chiefly Red, Yellow and Black.

Size.—Rather large.

Head.—Long and plain.

Breast.—Full and plain.

Beak.—Straight; upper mandible dark; lower mandible white.

Eyes.—Orange.

Body.—Plump.

Legs and Feet.—Clear.

The upper part of head (on a line with division of beak and through the eye to the back of skull) is black or colored, thus forming a sort of tight fitting skull cap. The tail is black or colored to a line across rump—all else is pure white. There are, however, dark flighted Helmets, which are perfectly admissible, providing the ten primaries only are dark.

Accuracy of markings is the chief feature of this breed.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size	2
Head	2
Breast	2
Beak	4
Eyes	2
Body	2
Legs	2
Soundness of color	8
Markings	16
Points	40



SPOTS.

VARIOUS COLORS: Black, Blue, Red, Yellow.

Are very similar to, and probably are of the same breed as Helmets. They have an oval shaped spot of black or color

upon the centre of forehead, extending to about the centre of head. They have also dark tails, in accord with the color of spot on head. The head is sometimes plain, sometimes point crested, sometimes shell crowned—each kind are admissible as show birds.

The upper mandible is dark ; the lower mandible is light ; the legs and feet are clear.

The spot on forehead must be of jet black or clear color, and must be of regular formation. Misshapen markings and mixed flights are their common defects.

There are also what are called self-colored birds of this variety : Blue, black, red and yellow. These have each a white oval spot upon the forehead, but are otherwise marked with their respective colors, the tail in all being white.

Blues —Clear, with white bars ; white spot on forehead.

Black.—With and without white bars ; white spot on forehead.

Red.—Without white bars ; white spot on forehead.

Yellow —Without white bars ; white spot on forehead.

Points of merit are the same as Helmets.

SNELLS

Are the same as Spots, except that they have a narrow snip mark in place of oval shaped spot on head.

STARLINGS

Are of the dove house form ; spindle beak. They are of a dark blue black color ; grizzled around about the neck, which assumes a crescent form in front of breast. Upon these birds there is often a bronze hue throughout the feathering. The feet are perfectly clear, and white bars.

POINTS OF MERIT—STARLINGS.

Size, medium	2
Head, plain.....	2
Beak, spindle.....	2
Eyes, orange.....	2
Breast, full.....	2
Legs, clean.....	2
Soundness of color.....	8
Markings—crescent and bars.....	10
Points.....	30

SWISS OR CRESCENTS.

These are of three kinds—clear legged, booted, long muffed.

Size.—Medium.

Head.—Plain, small, dove shaped ; prominent forehead.

Beak.—Dark and dove like.

Eyes.—Orange.

Neck.—Plain ; short.

Body.—Plump.

The ground color throughout is of an extremely delicate creamy tint, the only variation being the bars, which are narrow and of a rich chestnut red color. There is also a well shapen crescent of the same color upon the lower extremity of the neck.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	
Head.....	2
Beak.....	2
Eyes.....	2
Neck.....	2
Body.....	2
Legs and feet, well feathered.....	10
Soundness of color.....	8
Markings—crescent and bars.....	10
Points.....	40

EGYPTIAN SWIFTS

Are of various self colors and admixtures—Blue, Black, White, Red, Yellow, Speckled or Mottled. Almond feathered and dark colored, with brown bronze tinge throughout. The two latter kinds are, perhaps, the most uncommon and attractive.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size of body, medium.....	2
Head, round.....	6
Beak, short and thick.....	2
Eyes, dingy, yellow, speckled.....	2
Neck, rather short.....	2
Body, narrow.....	6
Wings, very long, drooping and trailing.....	6
Tail, very long.....	6
Legs, rather short.....	2
Color.....	6
Points.....	40

The chief peculiarities of these birds are roundness of head, narrowness of body, and the very extraordinary length of their wings and tails.

WHISKERED OWLS

Are of the Owl proper type, with the additional peculiarity of possessing a distinct and well formed ridge of inverted feathers at the top part of neck, and extending to and almost meeting at the back part of neck, thus forming a sort of convex frill, by which the head is encircled. In other respects, they are Owls, yet do not reveal such high qualities; the "whiskers" (as they are termed) being their chief points.

Scale of points same as in English Owls, p. 31, and add ten for whiskers.

CUMULETS

Are of the Tumbler species, various colors, and of common formation. They are valued solely for their flying qualities, as they sustain on the wing with ease a day's journeying in space. They fly in a compact body, and are highly esteemed as flying pigeons.

In form they are similar to the clear legged, long faced Flying Tumbler; but are a little longer and straighter and thicker in beak, and of a more robust appearance. They look big birds, but are not so large as they appear, but resemble very much the Oriental Roller, except in tail, at which point they differ.

Red and white mottles, more or less indiscriminately marked, are the prevailing colors. The beak is generally white, the legs short, the body long, and the eyes extremely bright and pearly white.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	2
Form, plump and compact.....	2
Head, high in front and medium length.....	2
Beak, long, straight and thick.....	2
Eyes, very bright, and pearly white.....	2
Neck, short and tapering.....	2
Breast, full.....	2
Body, long.....	2
Legs.....	2
Color.....	7
Points.....	25

FAIRIES

Belong to the Swallow kind—Red, Black, Yellow, Blue—the features of which are chiefly in accuracy of markings and richness and purity of the coloring. The body is squatty in form, plump and broad; the neck short, and the shoulders wide. The head is of the long faced, German character. The entire bird is white, excepting only the ten primary

flights, wing butts and the legs and feet feathering, which is black or colored; and I may say that in this kind it is desirable that the legs and feet should be well feathered. The line of marking must be clear; no black or color above the hock, and no white below.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium.....	2
Form, plump and stooping.....	2
Head, rather long.	2
Beak, straight and thin.....	2
Shoulders, wide.....	2
Legs, well feathered.....	6
Accuracy of markings, primaries and leg feathering.....	14
Wing butts.....	4
Richness and purity of color....	6
Points.....	40

SPOT FAIRIES.

There are also Spot Fairies exactly similar to the aforementioned, but with the addition of a spot of black or color, of oval form, rising from the nostrils to the forehead in even, well shaped line, and in such kind the upper mandible also should be black or colored.

Points of Merit same as Fairies.

SHIELDS.

This is one of the German Toy varieties, very scarce, but very pretty. It is somewhat squat in form, broad in body, and short in leg and neck, and of the swallow formation. The entire plumage of these birds is white, save only the shoulders, saddle and sides, which is black or colored, as the Turbit, but with white bars thereon. The head is long; and the beak, too, of the long, spiky order. The hocks should be abundantly feathered, even to being hocked, and the legs and feet also should be quill feathered.

Intensity of black, purity of color and accuracy of markings are the points to be prized.

Points of Merit same as Fairies, except add

Accuracy of markings, shoulders, saddle, sides and bars..... 10 points.

BURMESE OR LEGHORN RUNTS.

These birds are very large, and to be first class, the following points should be looked to :

POINTS OF MERIT.

Head, runtish, and well thrown back.....	4
Neck, long, outstretched and of S like curve.....	6
Body, horizontal.....	4
Tail, very short, and perfectly upright.....	4
Wings, tucked well up behind and beneath the tail.....	4
Stern, spare.....	2
Breast, wide, and inclined downward.....	4
Thighs, well shown.....	2
Legs, rather long, straight and stiff looking; clear from feathers,	2
Feet, medium; clear from feathers.....	2
Eyes, orange red, in all black and colored birds.....	2
Color and markings.....	4
Points.....	40

Of the Leghorn Runt there are—Black, Red, Yellow, White, Mottle, Pied.

Formation is the chief desideratum in this kind, and when good, is a most remarkable peculiarity, after which one can reckon up color and markings as secondary features.

FIRE PIGEONS

Are German Toys; swallow like in form.

The head, neck, breast, thighs, hocks, muffs and flights are black; the neck being brilliantly iridescent; the rump to a line and the tail is white; upon the forehead, also, should be a nicely formed oval spot of white, rising from the nostrils and terminating at the highest rise of head; the shoulders, saddle and sides should be of a deep, rich chestnut brown, the tips of each feather being distinctly marked with black, which graduates away as it nears the inner extremity. Such is the plumage of the hen birds. The cocks, as a rule, are much plainer in feathering; many of which are plain (but very rich) brown, without any pencilling whatever; whilst other cock birds are but indistinctly laced, with black upon their sides.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Head, round.....	2
Beak, thin and spiky, and perfectly black	2
Neck, short and acutely tapering	2
Eyes, bright red.....	2
Breast, wide.....	2
Back, broad and flat.....	2
Carriage, stooping	2
Legs and feet, short, and well feathered	8
Richness and purity of color.....	8
Markings.....	10
Points.....	40

PORCELAINS.

A variegated German bird of the Porcelain kind. There are a variety of shades of color, and depth or delicacy of the feather tracery, from the exquisitely pale and fine lacings to the dark and heavy lacings, each being almost equally beautiful, so that little more than the general features are necessary to give here. The most attractive kinds, probably, are as follows:

Head, neck, breast, thighs, rump, tail and flights of a deep blackish chocolate color; flights and tail being almost black; the sides, saddle and shoulders being of a refined, delicate creamy tint, upon which a beautifully clear zigzag tracery on every feather is observable, broad at the bars, and graduating most regularly into the smaller feathers as they near the shoulder pinion.

The chief points are the regularity or precision of the penciling of the side feathers, and the depth and richness and contrast of the darker surroundings.

Feather legged or clear; crested or plain heads, are equally admissible, but crests (when good), to this breed or Suabians, are certainly an additional point of difficulty in producing, and an attractive ornament when achieved. Either feather or featherless legs, but not half and half, for such is a defect.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Head, long, high front.....	2
Beak, long, thin, hard and dark colored.....	2
Eyes, bright, and minus fleshy cere.....	2
Crest, pointed, well raised and central.....	6
Body, rather flat and squatty.....	2
Feet and legs, featherless, or well feathered.....	4
Color.....	4
Markings.....	8
Points.....	30

BREASTERS

Are an old German variety, the German name, *brust*, meaning breast. In color, they are Black, Yellow, Red and Blue. Head, peak crested, with and without frontal tuft. Markings—head, back of neck down to shoulders, and breast, down to line of breast bone, black or colored, forming a distinct line on back of neck to a line with shoulders, and clean cut on breast; all else pure white. Legs both clean and booted. In size and shape resemble the Swallow. This variety are apt to have grizzly feathers in wings, which is objectionable, but not a disqualification.

BERLIN TUMBLERS.

This is a pretty German variety. They are of various colors, Red, Yellow, Black, Blue. Their markings are similar to a magpie, with the exception of having a white spot on breast.

POINTS OF MERIT.

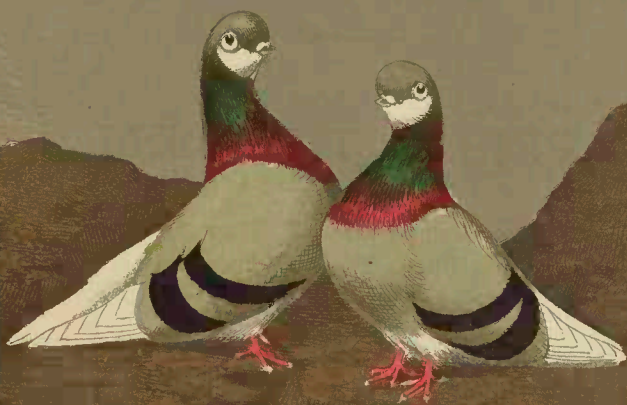
Size, small.....	2
Head, owl shaped, both plain and capped.....	4
Beak, short.....	4
Eyes, prominent, pearl color.....	2
Legs, short and well booted.....	4
Head and neck, colored.....	2
Breast, to a line across breast bone, colored, with white spot thereon.....	6
Saddle, to a well defined line from shoulders to rump, colored..	6
Back and rump, colored.....	4
Tail and under, to vent, colored.....	4
Belly, sides, thighs and wings, white.....	10
Condition.....	2
Perfection.....	50 points.



BLACK
BALD.



BLUE
BALD



BEARDS

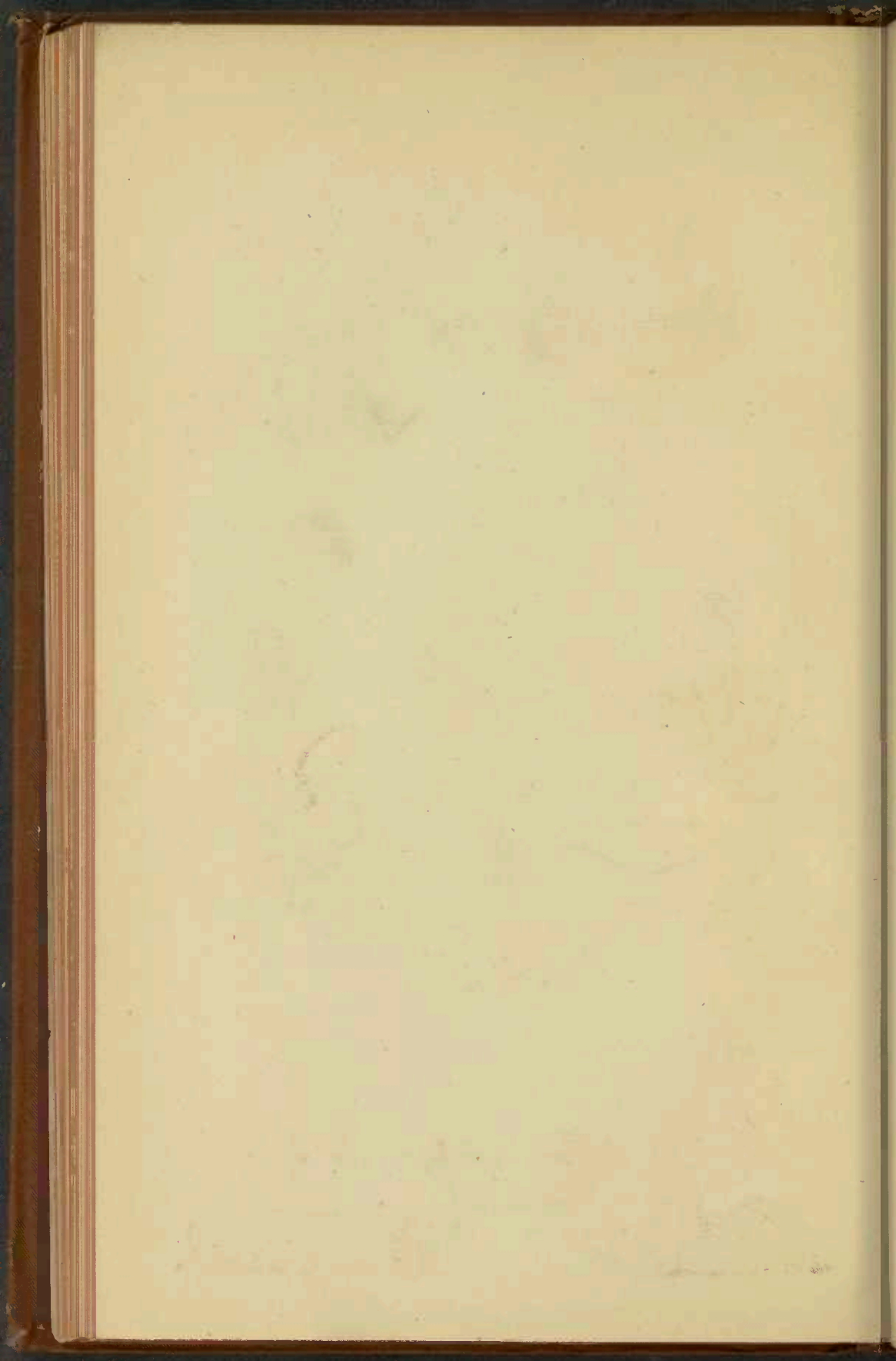


RED
BALD



YELLOW
BALD

EE FAWN
LITHOGRAPHED
PRINTED
BY
J. W. LUDLOW FIRM



HINTS TO BREEDERS.

"Prevention is better than cure," is an old proverb worthy a pigeon fancier's earnest consideration. It is a saying, the importance of which cannot well be over estimated; therefore, keep the maxim before you. Strive to ward off diseases from your birds by careful attention to even small things, and strict observance to the more important ones; for, unless one does keep on the watch, success as a breeder of high class stock is next to an impossibility. But though, as all fanciers have discovered, we cannot always keep the enemy in the background, still we can protect our birds from at least some of the annual plagues which make such havoc among the best of our stock. Certain troubles and difficulties will arise from time to time, and scatter our hopes to the winds, yet by strict adherence to well recognized theories, and a rigid practice of such, we can often stay the virulence of the attack, and at least shield some of the stock from the contaminating influence of the disordered ones, which, in spite of the most vigilant, will inevitably make their appearance. However, much can be done to avoid disease appearing, and to modify or prevent its virulence, or stay its ravages. It is idle to suppose we can keep pigeons in a happy state of perpetual health, for we cannot. It is a wise law of nature that it is otherwise, or the back bone of the fancy would have been dislocated or broken long ago. We should have been inundated with perfect specimens at pie price, and though we may, to a certain extent, regard pigeons as part of our domestic economy, still, from a fancier's stand point there is no delight in Carrier pie, Barb pudding or Almond stew. No; not a bit! A pigeon pie is not a fancier's dish. The appreciation of pigeons to the full extent is in the living specimens, and in a well selected stock of such beauties. Who can say that such admiration is misdirected.

There is but little difficulty experienced or trouble necessary

to manage a flock of mixed mongrels, for it is proverbial they can manage themselves and need but little care from man ; for as a rule such are bodily strong by virtue of the frequent admixture with strange or alien blood, the utter disregard to any property or points, and also by the natural and almost perpetual exercise of body and faculty, in the realms of space. Such, is admitted, greatly conduces to the health of pigeons, and though rough like in its work with the weak, it makes the strong ones still more hardy, until getting inured to such habit, it becomes part of their very existence.

Remarkable facts may be remembered where domesticated pigeons have existed, and apparently thriven, in truly wretched quarters, without any care or trouble, and with but little food provided for them by their owners. Such neglected ones are amply provided for at "Liberty's glorious feast." Verily they forage for and earn their frugal meal ere they have it, and then, with appeased hunger, they return to their wretched habitation. Other cases may have come within the reader's knowledge, where pigeons have been subjected to close quarters for life, and restricted to a very limited bill of fare the whole of the time, and yet escaped the ills of life. These, and many such instances as may occur to the mind of any reader, are simply remarkable exceptions, and should not influence those who desire to make a start and hope for success in the cultivation of pigeons.

The case is different with the best of our show birds, or with stocks from which they spring, for such birds are invariably raised, from generation to generation, within certain prescribed boundary lines, never too large, of course, and therefore all the common necessities which are requisite to their health and life must be carefully selected and supplied, from time to time, and placed for use within their reach, or disease, spoilation and death is the inevitable result.

All that they partake of must be through our hands. We must do the foraging for our pets, if they are to be incarcerated. We must devise a fitting asylum, and provide food, water, grit, nest materials, etc., for them therein. Our attention to them must be regular, and the quality of the supplies must be good. We must be prepared to make a sacrifice before we realize the fruit of our labors, and ere we thoroughly appreciate our pets.

It is one thing to keep pigeons, but it is quite another thing to be a pigeon fancier. To the uninitiated, a pigeon is a pigeon, and generally all of the same variety, and singularly enough all are "carriers." The novice can soar no higher than a "carrier." Everybody has heard of the term carriers as applied to pigeons, hence the idea; and the pigeon post system, too, as practised here and in foreign countries, will doubtless keep up the old idea.

But whilst this little work apply to all kinds of pigeons, it is perhaps more applicable and more necessary to observe strict rules and regulations with regard to the more delicate ones, and I may say, that as a rule, the most perfect of our stocks are generally the most delicate subjects. It is not strange; the cause is easy of solution. It is a natural consequence of long confinement and close breeding, and we must devise fitting measures for their maintenance and health. This can only be achieved by care and attention; therefore, try to keep them healthy. But when disease makes its appearance, and commences its ravages, be prepared with remedies; if proved of value, use such at once, for verily "delay is dangerous;" what is to be achieved as a cure must be practised speedily. But before speaking of the diseases of pigeons and the remedies to be used, I will just note down a few practical hints, which, if rigidly observed, will prove of great value as conducive to health. It is important to bear in mind that pigeons are delicately constructed, and require careful treatment and gentle handling in the administration of any specific that may be deemed advisable, or, although the cure may be effected, the bird's plumage is invariably so dreadfully disfigured that the restored specimen is regarded a perpetual disgrace among the stock. Feathers, remember, are easily soiled, broken or disarranged at the best of times; but with sickly birds their covering is very susceptible to dirt, and unless gently dealt with, they are, for a time at least, entirely spoiled as show birds. Skilful washing may have the desired effect, but a change of raiment will only fully restore the glossy plumage and the bloom of health. I will now briefly enumerate a few facts as to housing, and the general treatment of exhibition pigeons.

If you are about to construct a pen, and have ample means

and also available space at command to breed good birds, I will simply state what should be done and what should be avoided, as there are innumerable ways and means of doing the work, when it is known what is desirable. I would strongly advise to do the thing well at once; put good birds in a good pen. Do not be too chary of a few dollars' expense in its construction, or too careful in the choice of stock. Choose a dry, well sheltered space. It is not necessary to describe any particular architectural style. The simple or elaborate arrangements must be always according to the purse and enterprise of the fancier. A brick building, with boarded flooring is, moreover, preferable for its warmth, more secure refuge and substantial appearance. Arrange the front in a southerly aspect, for the protection of the birds against the bitter north and northeast winds. Provide a warm, dry inner pen, free from any direct draught, but still well ventilated at the roof. Give ample flying space for exercise. Arrange for pure fresh air, but do not permit such to be received in a current. Scrupulously exclude the wet, and protect them carefully from fog, night dews and murky vapors. Carefully guard against cats or rats, which will destroy your birds; also exclude the smaller fry, such as mice, which will commit their depredations in the food, and frighten the birds. Provide suitable nesting places and pans to go in them, and also proper roost fittings. Furnish the place with straw, etc., for nest making; keep a regular supply of sharp sand, grit, small pebbles, pounded brick and old mortar always in the outer pen; furnish pen with a hopper of good old corn (see list). A supply of green vegetation is advisable, now and then; lettuces are, perhaps, the best for the purpose, and are easily obtained. A water fountain or fountains, and also a shallow pan or other appliance suitable for a bath; fill the bath for use say once a week; clear up the wet therefrom; give a daily supply of fresh water; occasionally (once a month) make it chalybeate by stirring a lump of blue stone to and fro therein until the water becomes brackish; rusty iron, old nails and such things, left in the water for a few days, would answer the purpose of a change; for, be it understood, a change at reasonable intervals is absolutely necessary, and constant changes are absolutely injurious. Observe moderation. If fed daily by

hand, deal out the supplies sparingly; regularity must be always observed, for an overgorge often follows a fast, and death is often at the end of the train of evils.

Hopper feeding is advisable to birds in perpetual confinement, but positively injurious to birds at large, or in a semi-captive state, for in winter they would feed the body within the pen and starve it on the housetops. A meal well earned is always enjoyed. Feed regularly; feed well, but see that your birds appreciate their provisions, if not, reason with yourself as to the cause, and if necessary, examine the bird or birds affected, and treat them accordingly. Many are the evils arising from over feeding, irregular feeding, and consumption of new or rotten grain; therefore, be mindful of the fact, for if your stock is a valuable one it is worthy of attention.

Many birds may be saved in the course of the year if their owners exercise ordinary vigilance a little. Salt should be crushed for them occasionally, or, perhaps, what is better, a compound, commonly termed salt cat, in the lump, is the best (see list), it should be placed as a fixture in some outer pen for the birds to peck at until consumed. Such preparation is very desirable, in fact, it is necessary to the young nestlings; and the parents, when at large, may be seen strutting hastily hither and thither in search of any saline liquid or substance, which, when discovered, they will consume with unusual avidity; therefore prepare a lump (as described in list), and place it at the service of your birds. If properly prepared, with simple ingredients, the effect of its use is highly satisfactory, but, in sadly too many instances, the compound is made too strong, and with too many admixtures, the thing gets overdone. In short, Paddy's logic prevails, viz.: "If one pill will do yer good, throth, how much more good'll get by taking twinty?" And thus what might be a useful compound, is oftentimes so altered that it is rendered pernicious to the life of the object upon which it should exercise good effects.

In feeding do not give too great an assortment of grain at one time, or the change of diet is limited; for with abundance always before them, the appetite gets satiated, and the natural vigor and activity partially destroyed.

Stimulating food, such as hemp seed, rape seed, chadlock, turnip and millet are useful occasionally, and the birds will eat

voraciously at such, and a little now and then will do them good; but use such in moderation, especially to birds in constant confinement.

Another important matter to be observed is cleanliness, without which all other efforts to establish success are rendered partially futile. Yes; cleanliness must be rigidly observed, or one's birds will become begrimed with filth and spoiled as show birds; overrun with vermin of two or three species, which are most troublesome to breeding birds, and most destructive to the unfledged progeny. It is impossible to calculate the destruction wrought by these little pests of the pigeon house. They make their appearance with the first warm weather in the spring, and they increase and multiply with astounding rapidity, until, if left undisturbed, their number amounts to myriads. Legions of these insects, in their various stages of development—red and black—may be found at their headquarters in heaving myriads, in close proximity to the little, helpless birds, overrunning their warm bodies in swarms; peregrinating and promenading constantly on the poor helpless victims, filling ears, eyes and mouth until death settles the battle. Thus, by the combination of these infinitesimal creatures, an enormous power is exercised and a great loss sustained. Therefore, to those who have not had much experience with pigeons, nor witnessed the annual ravages committed by these plagues, I say take warning by the experience of others, and whenever the advance column of these destroyers appear, rout them, pepper them, powder them, kill them, for they are most prolific beings, in fact, grandparents, it is said, in twenty-four hours; and I have no reason to doubt the assertion. However, see list for seasoning to these little witches, and, mind, use it well in season, and thereby annihilate them, and thus get rid of, perhaps, one of the greatest plagues to the pigeon loft.

You will, perhaps, realize the importance of cleanliness if you consider the fact that pigeons breed and are infested with several kinds of lice, two of which in particular are most numerous and most destructive. One is a small, round being, varying in size and shade of color with age—from white to red, and from red to black at full growth. This kind prey upon the moisture of the body of birds, and make sad havoc among them. There

is also a much larger kind, of similar habits and formation, which prey upon the moisture, and even the skin and blood of the bird; this kind, fortunately, are not numerous. Carriers, more particularly, are troubled with them. I have seen them so large that four would cover the pupil of the eye. There is also a long specimen, common to all pigeons, which preys upon the feathers of the bird; they are generally to be found, in the greatest numbers, upon the tender feathering near the skin, chiefly upon the under portions of head and neck feathers, partially concealed in the fibre of the feather, and may almost any time be found upon the bird. They are of a light color, and move about across the fibre of feather by a sidewise motion. As I have already said, they live chiefly near to the body, for warmth and sustenance, but on the death of the bird, and as the natural warmth departs, these feather lice make their way to the surface, congregating closely together in large numbers, to perish. These kinds are not destructive, nor particularly troublesome, nor yet, I may say, very désirable.

There is an erroneous idea prevalent, among the uninitiated especially, that where there are pigeons there are also fleas. If so, it is not in consequence of the presence of pigeons, for the fact is there are no fleas on pigeons; and in the whole course of my study of pigeonology I never saw an insect upon a pigeon bearing any affinity to that genus. They are a species of lice peculiar to pigeons, and need not be feared by men, for they will not remain on the human body any longer than they can possibly avoid. I have myself been literally smothered with the first named kind, and, knowing their habits, I have calmly watched them hastily skedaddling hither and thither until I have been entirely cleared of them, save a few stragglers; but remember, I strongly advise that no mercy should be shown them. Allow of no quarter, for in the pigeon loft their depredations are incalculable. The young "squabs," from inability to offer defence, are positively worried to death in their nests by these small yet mighty creatures. A little sawdust in the nest pans is a good prevention. Red precipitate powder, if used with care, is the most efficacious destroyer of these vermin.

Useful Pigeon Food.—Gray, brown or black peas; white peas; small maize or Indian corn; vetches or tares; small

black "tick" beans; English wheat; buckwheat; barley; oats; rice; hemp seed; canary seed; malt; millet; chadlock seed; turnip seed; rape seed; bread.

The above list contains the most desirable grains and seeds for pigeons. From the first seven named kinds should be chosen the staple food for use. The fancier must be guided as to which he should use, according to the habit or constitution of the variety or number of varieties which he may keep; for with pigeons, as with the human family, the old adage, "What is food for one is poison to another," equally applies. However, for a settled diet, an equal mixture of peas, maize, buckwheat; peas, small maize, barley; peas, barley, English wheat; small beans, barley; beans, buckwheat; English wheat; vetches, barley; vetches, Indian corn, barley; vetches, Indian corn, buckwheat.

Any of the above may be used, even with advantage; separately if fed by hand, instead of from hopper. Say peas the first meal, maize the last, or any of the others as may be thought necessary. I will just give some idea as to the properties and effects of each kind of grain enumerated, from which those who seek the information may draw their own conclusions. One very important thing to be observed in purchasing grain or corn for pigeons is that it ought to be old, for young and sappy grain is very injurious to birds in confinement, as it swells and decomposes in the crop, and proves sometimes difficult to remove, and often causes death.

Gray, Brown and Black Peas.—These are, perhaps, the most useful of feeds, if good, sound and old; but if used alone for any length of time they have a tendency to scour.

White Peas are very easy of digestion. They will pass through the body in three hours. If used alone occasionally, they act medicinally; if frequently used alone, they purge and scour the birds.

Maize or Indian Corn.—If fed with other corn is a capital feed. It is of itself too dry and fattening, and cannot be used long alone without ill effects. Pigeons are very fond of it.

Vetches or Tares have become a popular feed, and are well

suiting to Almonds, and all short faced birds, African Owls, and all the more delicate kinds, and may form their chief diet.

Black Tick Beans are an excellent food, more particularly for Carriers, Pouters, Runts, and the larger kinds, and may, if small, be given to even the smaller birds. They are of a heating nature, and well suited for winter use. Crushed beans may be used for the smaller kinds. Pigeons, as a rule, at first dislike any fragment of corn, but may soon be used to partake of it.

English Wheat is a nutritious food, of a glutinous nature, and when used with other grains of a husky kind, is very beneficial. Of itself it is dangerous, as it swells to a great extent, and distends the crop of bird, and often causes stoppage. In some birds it will cause constant purging. Capital feed, but must be used sparingly.

Buckwheat is a husky grain, well suited as a mixture with the more solid kinds, as peas, beans, corn and wheat. Of itself though, the flour is too poor.

Barley, like buckwheat, is a very useful, husky grain, well suited to form an absorbing body to the more pulpy kinds.

Oats.—This grain is a husky, nutritious kind unshelled, and may be advantageously used with the more solid kinds. Pigeons are not partial to oats, but, having their good qualities, they should be used occasionally. Unskinned oats, or "groats," should be used sparingly, as they swell to a great extent.

Rice is of a binding quality. It may be given occasionally in small quantities, but when given alone it is dangerous. A hearty meal thereof may cause death. A small quantity causes great thirst and swelling of the crop, and scouring often follows its discontinuance.

Hemp Seed is an oily, stimulating seed, of which pigeons are particularly fond; but it should be used in moderation, as it causes scurvy and irritation of the skin, and promotes even unseasonable moult, and its use to excess causes ragged, rotten feathers. A sprinkling given, say once a fortnight, may be advantageous, but not necessary.

Malt may be used upon special occasions for bringing the bird into show condition speedily. It is invigorating to the body, and promotes a healthy bloom upon the feathers, but it should not be in regular use.

Canary Seed.—A small, elongated, pointed, yellow seed, from which no harm can arise, and much good can be obtained. It is easy of digestion, and beneficial to all kinds of pigeons as an occasional feed or admixture.

Millet Seed.—Another small, bright, yellow seed. Is desirable as an attractive diet, a sprinkling of which may be used between meals occasionally. It is of a hot nature, and its use should not be too frequent.

Chadlock Seed is a small, round seed, of a black red color, hot and stimulating; consequently, should only be dealt out now and then, and in moderation.

Turnip Seed is hot and stimulating. Small quantities may be given at reasonable intervals, little at a time, and alone.

Rape Seed, again, is hot and stimulating, yet mild in its operation. Pigeons will eat it with much avidity.

Bread.—This, the most important of all feeds—viz., the “staff of life” to mankind—is most useful as an occasional diet for pigeons. For sickly pigeons, especially, it is invaluable. Therefore, at any time a few handfuls of stale, crumbled bread is acceptable and beneficial, alike good for young or old birds, and not producing any injurious effects.

I have now enumerated certain kinds of grain, seeds, etc., as the most desirable to procure for the use of any kind of domesticated pigeons. I do not advise that the whole series should be systematically and regularly used, so as to keep up a perpetual change, for such a course is not at all desirable. The fancier must decide for himself when a change is necessary, according to the manner in which his birds are kept, whether subjected to semi or constant confinement, or having entire liberty. Also, as to the variety he may keep or the vigor or delicacy of the stock over which he has control. I do not think it would be wise to lay down any distinct or special rule as strictly to be adhered to; for, though all the kinds named are valuable—what is food to some is poison to others—still discretion must be used as to the application or disposal of any of them. It is well said, circumstances alter cases. There must be latitude given. It is not desirable always to feed by rule and measure. The habits, too, of one's birds must be considered. Those having liberty are not so

much in want of our care. They may partake of the allotted assortment of grain from the common hopper, or from the hand within the pen, and add to its bulk a still greater assortment of seed, grain, etc., picked up in their wanderings outside, and by the additional exercise which they get, they acquire an appetite for and can digest the very miscellaneous collection of food of which they partake.

Having now given my ideas as to the treatment of pigeons, so as to breed and maintain them in good health, I will now speak of their diseases, for sickly, lame or disabled birds soon get destroyed among a stock of birds.



DISEASES AND METHOD OF TREATMENT.

If convenient spaces or places are at command, make or appropriate a warm, dry one for an hospital for sickly birds; for it is always well to separate the sickly from the healthy stock, and their treatment is much simplified.

The diseases to which pigeons are susceptible are not very numerous. The chief of these complaints are roup, tumors, canker, megrims, purging, fallen gizzard, liver complaint, indigestion. They prevail mostly in the autumn months, during moulting season, but extend more or less throughout the year.

ROUP

Is an influenza cold, such as is common to mankind, and arises in a similar manner, from exposure to inclement weather, draughts, wet, etc. Various dissimilar symptoms arise therefrom. All pigeons are subject to it, and few there are who escape it. The first indication of its presence is generally sneezing, then a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils, a twisting of the head and gasping for breath. On examination a clot of jelly like substance (sometimes it is blood stained) may be found in the roof of mouth; extreme heat of the head and body of the bird; a ruffled, upturned state of the feathers. If allowed to progress unchecked the whole body is affected, the

discharge assumes a yellowish cast; the eyes become more watery and partially closed, the entire head swollen; the rich bloom leaves the feathers and they get susceptible to dirt; they seem to have an affinity for filth, for everything dirty against which they touch seems to stick to them; the tail droops and the wings trail; the body becomes emaciated; the appetite for food grows insatiable; thirst only remains, and this perpetual craving is only settled by death.

Treatment.—Separate the affected birds from the healthy ones, as the disorder is infectious. Open the beak and rub a pinch of cayenne pepper on roof of mouth. It will promote a free expulsion of mucus.

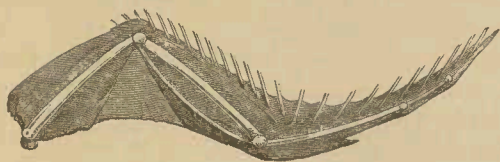
First cleanse the eyes and mouth well with cold salt water; dry well, then administer a No. 1 pill. This must be repeated daily until an abatement of the feverish symptoms and discharge is observable. Feed sparingly, and the bulk of which should be husky grain; remove the water entirely, and allow only a small quantity once a day and that made slightly acid with blue vitriol. A No. 3 pill may be given every other day; first thing in the morning before food has been given.

EYE DISEASE.

This is more particularly incident to young birds. It is a violent cold attacking the fleshy part of the eye in a virulent form. It is generally accompanied with sneezing and a discharge also from the nostrils, inflammation, etc., until the eye or eyes are partially or entirely closed, and the bird is only enabled to find its food by drying or wiping its eyes, as it were, upon its back and shoulders, until the feathers become begrimed with filth, and the bird a wretched object.

Treatment.—Separate the affected birds, for the malady is infectious. Pluck out all the old tail feathers at once. Bathe and cleanse the eyes with a weak solution of alum water; dry them well afterwards, and dust them with powdered burnt alum, and also clear back and shoulders of the filth caused by the bird laying its eyes thereon, and dust also. Give a No. 1 pill. Repeat daily, and the swelling and inflammation will soon subside.

A weak lunar caustic lotion is good, but must be used with extreme caution. Weak lotions of blue vitriol, salt water or green tea are good remedies, each of which may be used, with good and curative effects. Give food moderately, a portion of which should be husky diet.



TUMORS.

Pigeons are very subject to this terrible complaint. They form on nearly all parts of the body, internally and externally, and the value and beauty of hundreds of excellent pigeons are destroyed annually thereby, for death or deformity is the inevitable result of inattention. That they should be attacked, is naturally expected; but that so many should become worthless, need not be the case. Wing disease, by which malady so many birds entirely or partially lose their flying powers, originates from a tumor, which generally appears upon the body joint of the wing; there it accumulates in liquid form, and in the course of time gets consolidated into a hard, yellow substance. These tumors appear upon various parts of the body, but they generally break out upon the joints, and absorb the oily moisture therein, and spoil and maim the bird for life. Their appearance in a loft, when thus disfigured, is very objectionable, for with draggled and powerless wings, they remain a constant eyesore to the fancier. The disease arises from a blow, a fall, or from fighting or other injury, at a time when the blood is plentiful, but of an impure, contaminated state. Close confinement after an active life of liberty will cause it. If the tumor be a large, fleshy one, feathers around it should be removed upon its discovery; the substance should be pierced in two places and several threads of silk or cotton threaded through, and tied so as to produce a free issue of the matter therefrom. When the place is

well drained, remove the seton threads, bathe well with a weak solution of salt water or alum water, and then allow it to heal over. If the substance is but a small pustule, let it remain until it becomes hard, then work it well about between finger and thumb, until it is detached from either flesh, skin or bone; then slice across the top of it, press the two thumbs tightly together and eject the substance. If the substance is difficult to get at, simply puncture it from day to day, so as to allow the virus to escape.

If the tumor is growing at the body joint, as is usual, it may be easily observed, and if taken in time, as easily cured. The first symptoms are a slight hanging of the wing, a series of feints prior to a fly, a lopsided motion in flight and a prolonged extension of the wings on alighting, and apparent painful raising of the wing, a distaste for food a crouching posture or a creeping walk. These are the first symptoms which, if the disease is permitted to take its course, gradually but surely go on till it assumes a more aggravated and malignant form; until the growing pyramid of humor saps even the very life of the poor bird, and leaves nothing but a mere anatomical corpse.

On the first symptoms being observable, watch the bird's movements, then take it in hand, so as to be assured that your suspicions are correct or well founded. Feel and see along the whole length of wings. If any swelling is traceable or observable, try the bird's power of flight, and if the one side movement is noticeable, and you are convinced of the case, pluck all the primary flights, and secondaries as well, at once. Do not hesitate in this a moment. One must, at times, be cruel, in order to be kind. This plucking or abstraction of feathers causes a counter irritation and inflammation in a few hours, and in a few days the new feathers will begin to grow, and as they develop the tumorous substance decreases, for the two inflammations cannot well rage in the same body simultaneously to any great degree of virulence, and thus nature prevails. The excessive drain upon the system, occasioned by the flow of blood to supply the growing feathers, materially lessens or entirely cuts off the supply to the tumor; and this considerably checks the malignant form, or entirely destroys the disease, so

that, by the time the wing is fully grown, the bird is restored and enabled to fly, in most cases, as well as ever. Wing disease has been spoken of as a species of hereditary scrofula, and pronounced incurable, but, with deference to the opinions of others, it is not so. The foregoing simple operation has proved wonderfully efficacious in apparently hopeless cases, and if practised at an early stage of the disorder, is an almost infallible remedy.

As I have before said, an injury is oftentimes the primary cause, so that the most vigorous of pigeons are liable to the misfortune. It must be understood that, as an unnatural and additional drain to the system is consequent upon the operation, the birds thus practiced upon must be well fed with nutritious grain of a cooling nature, so as to prop up a bird under the trying but effectual ordeal.

CANKER.

This complaint is also a common one, and generally arises from the intense heat of the blood. It breaks out in the corners of the mouth in little, tumorous pustules, and if not speedily checked, will quickly spread over to the inside of mouth, and down the throat, until each pustule joining the other, they form a mass of corruption, to the lungs.

Birds thus affected may be soon discovered. It is observable in the quiet and careful manner in which they pick up their food; dropping it, probably, two or three times ere they attempt to swallow, and then the apparent difficulty in getting the food down; for, with outstretched neck, they may be observed straining and gasping in the endeavor to swallow even the smallest grain or seed. The neck and throat become much inflamed and swollen, and the disagreeable click, click, or hacking cough, is observable, and the interior parts studded, here and there, or all over, with ulcers or pustules. The bird's appetite is affected, and its power of taking food gone. Either or both of the beak mandibles may fall off, or be pushed aside, from the effect of the rapidly spreading canker. All hope is gone; the form

becomes too emaciated to be practiced upon, and death supervenes.

Treatment.—Put the afflicted one in the hospital at once. Clear away any mucous, liquid, cankerous substance that may be seen, or within reach. Give pill No. 1, once only, on discovery. Wash the parts with a solution of alum water. To fully dry the bird, put him in a dry, warm place by himself. Reduce the dirt, and feed with peas, or vetches only; put a lump of salt within his reach, whether he uses it or not; give but little water, and let it be seasoned with salt or blue vitriol.

The bird will probably refuse this beverage, but from extreme necessity he will be obliged to take it, in order to slake the raging thirst with which he is troubled.

It will be necessary to frequently cleanse the parts affected, and remove any mucous or tumorous substance, and afterwards anoint the parts with burnt alum, finely powdered. This operation can be performed more easily and more effectively with a long, broad quill feather, dipped in the powder and put down the throat of the bird, and gently twisted round and round, drawn out, washed and repeated once or twice a day. This method cleanses and anoints in one operation, and if practised at an early stage, and with care and regularity, is a most useful and effectual remedy. Half an ounce sulphate of zinc, in one quart of water, may be used as an embrocation; used with a quill feather, and a little charcoal also may be added.

LIVER COMPLAINT

Is perhaps the worst of all diseases to which pigeons are liable. It is known as "going light," a peculiar name given to the disorder, perhaps because the afflicted ones grow thinner and thinner, even unto a mere shadow, without any apparent reason or cause. The complaint first manifests itself by a ruffled state of the feathers, a constant moping about and increasing emaciation. The appetite for food gradually decreases. The excrement is voided frequently, and is of a distinct green color, slimy, and of an offensive scent; and in this state of

gradual wasting the birds creep about until death puts an end to their misery.

On an anatomical investigation the whole of the internal organs will be found much shrivelled and disordered. The liver, however, is the primary seat of disease. It will be found of a light color, and in a completely rotten or semi-decomposed state; soft and pulpy, and its natural formation entirely destroyed.

I am afraid there are but few remedies for this extraordinary internal bodily weakness. A mere prop may be supplied from time to time to prolong life, but the hopes of final recovery are very frail indeed.

I have discovered tumors on the livers of birds killed purposely for investigation, in an early stage, and I confess I am in doubt as to whether this is not the real nature and title of the disease.

It has lately been discovered, in America, that fully three fourths of the birds affected with this disease can be cured by using No. 6 pill. Give two pills every twelve hours. When taken in its early stage, can be cured in a few days. In case a bird does not eat, he must be hand fed lightly, until he can feed himself, which will be in a few days. Birds not able to stand have been cured in this way in ten days.

PURGING OR SCOURING DIARRHŒA

Often arises from the too free use of pulpy grain alone, without husk or fibre; or from new, rotten, grubby or sprouted grain; or from impure water or other liquids, or from the excessive use of them. It arises, also (in young birds), from eating too much sand or mortar, when learning to peck, or the immoderate consumption of water, when dependent upon their own resources, or from a fragment of metal or noxious weed, or from a variety of causes too numerous to mention.

The appearance of those affected thereby is a sort of staggering, weakly style of locomotion, and the frequent evacuation of a dark, watery liquid; which, as the malady increases, becomes a slimy fluid of a brown color, and if no extraneous aid is now given, death soon claims its victim.

It is well to scrutinize the excrement of pigeons, if we really

value them and consider their welfare; for by daily, or even occasional, observation in this respect it is easy to ascertain where the evil is, how it arose, and how to remedy it. The dung of a healthy pigeon should be of a solid or soft state, with a plentiful coating of white, chalky substance thereon. Of course it varies in color according to the food given, but if it becomes stringy, watery, slimy, or of a green cast, be assured something is the matter, and it must be attended to.

Treatment.—Take the specimen affected out of the common pen. Stop the constant supply of water and put it within reach only at intervals, and add a little blue vitriol, so as to make it very slightly pungent. Feed on barley, buckwheat, oats, or Indian corn. If the birds are very debilitated, a little hemp seed or canary seed may be given. A pill of common chalk may be given, or a couple of pills of prepared charcoal.

INDIGESTION

Arises from the consumption of new or sprouted corn, or green vegetable matter, or from gluttony of ordinary food when the digestive powers are weak. It is easily discovered and soon removed.

All birds are liable to it. The pouter fancier, especially, knows the importance of vigilance, for a few seizures of the complaint will probably bring down the beautiful globular crop into a flat, unsightly, dangling bag, beyond his power of reëstablishing.

The bird may be rather moping; refuse food; an unusual swelling of the crop is noticeable. Take the bird in hand, and probably the crop will be found hard and fully distended, or may simply be partially filled, but flabby, windy or watery, or even the combination of the three latter. No matter which, place the bird's mouth to your nose, so as to smell its breath, at the same time gently pressing the crop between thumb and finger, and if indigestion, you will soon be aware of it, for a most offensive smell will be belched forth, such as will satisfy one of the presence of decomposed vegetable matter within.

Treatment.—Isolate the subject if you like, but it is not necessary, so that he is prohibited from further excesses. First, give him a No. 1 pill. It will act as an emetic if the crop is full and hard, and in ten or fifteen minutes after its administration the desired effect will have begun. Take care that the vomited grain is not consumed by other birds. If any food remains in the crop, another pill must be given, until a free passage and clean crop is obtained, then give a No. 1 pill (charcoal). Allow the bird to remain for some hours without food, if he is not much reduced in body. Then commence feeding with canary seed and bread, chiefly the latter, and continue this diet for several days, allowing the bird liberty between meals for exercise in the common pen or outside, as was his former habit, so that food cannot be obtained.

Pill No. 3, bitter aloes, with temporary abstinence and the simple fare as described, will have an effect similar to the above, but the first named is preferable.

MEGRIMS

Is a complicated disorder, the cause of which few fanciers can accurately describe. It was known as staggers, vertigo, etc., and is supposed to be a nervous affliction. Birds thus affected have a most remarkable twisting of the head and neck, so much so, that they will twist the head completely round between their legs or on their back, sometimes toppling backwards, staggering forwards, or rolling over—in fact, when startled, they seem to have lost all power of control; they are idiotic in their movements and entirely helpless. However, if left alone, they become more tranquil and partially assume their natural form, and can eat and drink and otherwise appear healthy. In this peculiar manner they will sometimes live for months, though in such state they are perfectly useless and may as well be destroyed. The nervous system probably is disarranged, and the brain also is unmistakably affected.

I have no remedy for this disorder. I have experimented, but failed to effect a cure. But as I have heard from good

authority, that with plain diet and confinement in a dark place, cures have been effected, I place this simple plan before you. Pill No. 6 has been found very beneficial. Dose, two pills every twelve hours.

FALLEN GIZZARD,

As it is termed, may be known by a baggy swelling and fullness of the gizzard and intestines, and their improper position underneath — in fact, at the naval of the bird. This deformity is an internal weakness or rupture, chiefly confined to these birds, and sometimes is of such a size as nearly to touch the ground, and cause a waddling or straddling gait and somewhat impede the bird's flight; and in many cases, impairs or destroys the generative qualities of birds affected. Yet I have known very prolific hens thus malformed. There is no remedy for this complaint; it is not a dangerous one, nor does it often prove fatal, but it is oftentimes most unsightly. A similar swelling and general appearance is frequently occasioned by the formation of a large tumor growing at the side, and as this develops, the natural internal arrangement becomes displaced and forced downward, and thus causes the disproportionate size at the extremity. Careful attention, so as to avoid disease, is the only hope in such a case. Nature sometimes will relieve herself.

MEDICINE CHEST.

No. 1 Pill.—Balsam of copaiba, two drachms ; white pepper, one drachm ; heavy carbonate of magnesia, sufficient quantity to make into six grain pills.

It is an emetic and also a purgative, quick in its operation and effective as a result, and most useful as an antidote for poison.

No. 2 Pill.—Prepared charcoal and mustard.

Is an absorbent, deodorizing and purifying, gentle in its operation and safe to use.

No. 3 Pill.—Bitter aloes, which can be given in the rough, pure state, in a lump or reduced to a liquid, and absorbed by some simple, solid substance, allowance being made for the reduction in strength. It is a purgative medicine.

No. 4 Pill.—Is a combination of hot ingredients, used chiefly for expelling mucous discharge ; promoting irritation of the skin ; giving warmth to the body and purity to the blood.

No. 5 Pill.—Jalap and cayenne.

No. 6 Pill—Tonic.—Pulv. capsici., one drachm ; pepsin, half a drachm ; pyro. phos. iron, one drachm ; quinia, fifteen grains ; ext. gentian, sufficient quantity for sixty pills.

Mr. L. Burlingame, 31 Cortlandt Street, New York, the discoverer and manufacturer of pill No. 6, now kindly makes the receipt public for the benefit of his brother fanciers.

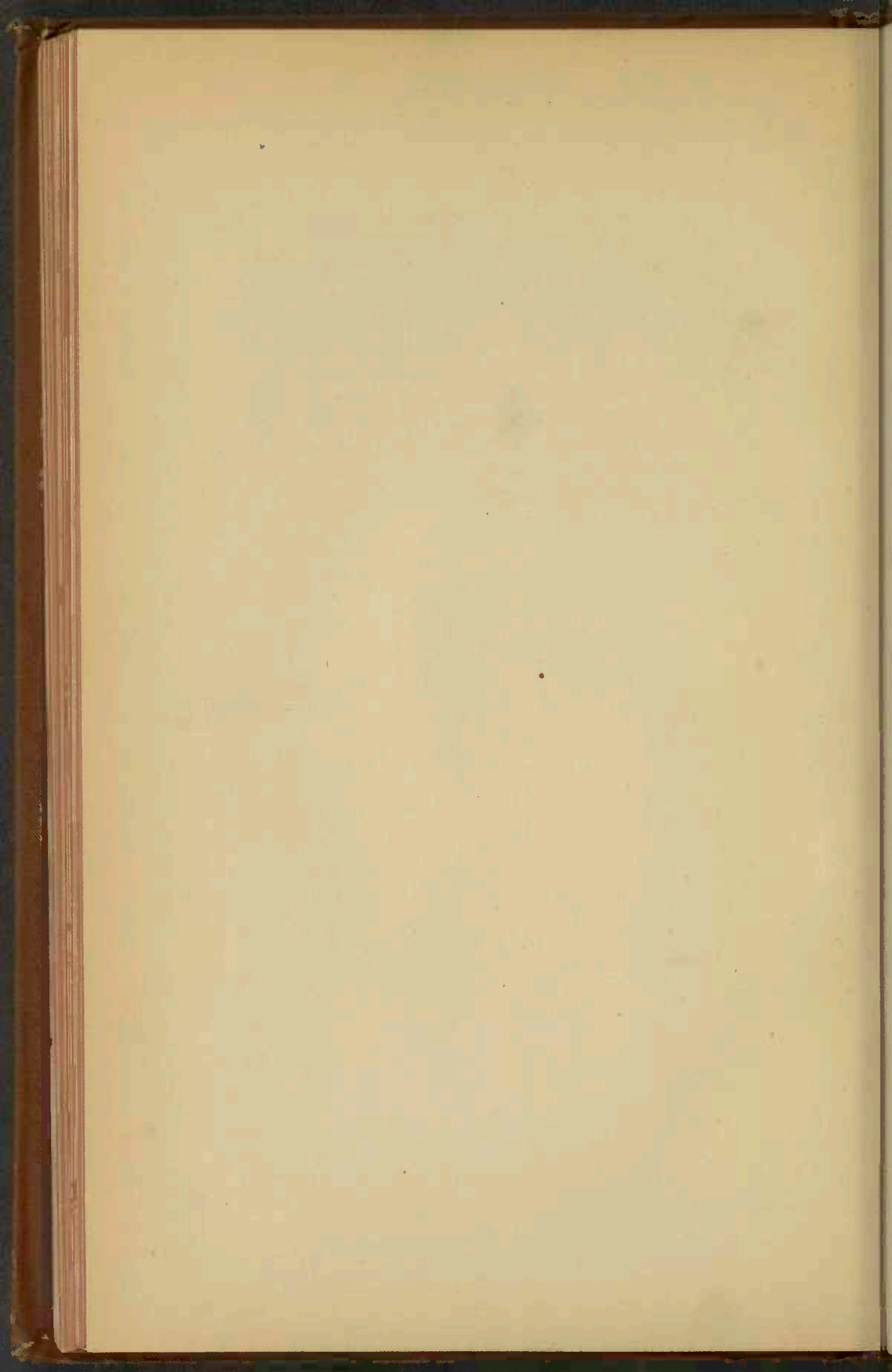
To those desirous of keeping many different kinds of pigeons I would say, it is better that each variety should be kept to themselves, if possible ; for two or more important reasons, viz. : for the purity of the race, and for the effective appearance of

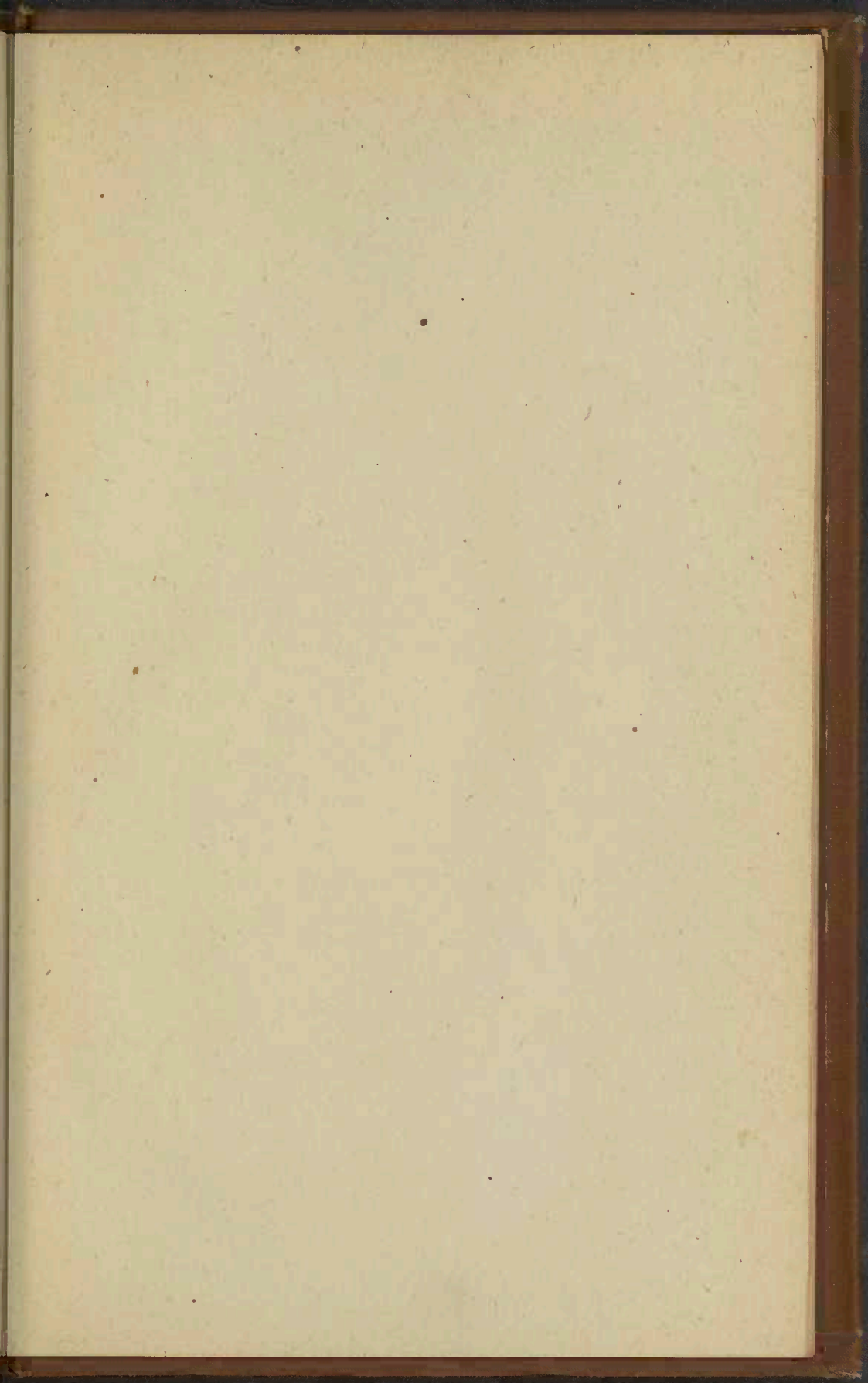
one's birds. As to the first reason, it is a notorious fact that in a miscellaneous collection of pigeons (however fondly paired the birds, or well arranged the place may be), there are kinds more vigorous and more salacious than others, and at every opportunity these proud fellows will exercise their strength, and by their pugnacity and superior power gain the mastery; are ever ready to risk their heads in battle, command often half the aviary, and as likely prove the parent of a numerous circle of mongrels. It is one of nature's laws that the strong shall overpower the weak, and as a consequence of this natural law, in common with other wise arrangements, our wild and uncultivated animals maintain their vigor of body and instinctive faculties without our aid on their behalf; but with the cultivated varieties the case is different. We may arrange our birds as we think well, in order to attain, if possible, the special object of our desires; but in all our plans or arrangements due consideration should always be given, and provision made, for preserving the stamina of the stock in which we take delight, and upon which we make experiments; for if our hopes are to have a fair chance of being realized, our birds should have a clear field for the purpose, or perchance the champion warrior may stamp his mark upon the flock. Monopolies should not be permitted in a pigeon house. Endeavor to place the question of paternity beyond doubt, by keeping those that are pure of pedigree still pure, by keeping the variety separate, or the charm will be broken, the interest gone, the hopes blighted, and the birds worthless. Crosses are absolutely necessary; the infusion of alien blood creates the very life, strength and vivacity which we so admire, and without which the highest qualities are partially lost. But the fancier must decide which is a desirable cross, from whence it shall come, and not tolerate the males of the more vigorous kinds to have unlimited license among other sociable and more delicate varieties.

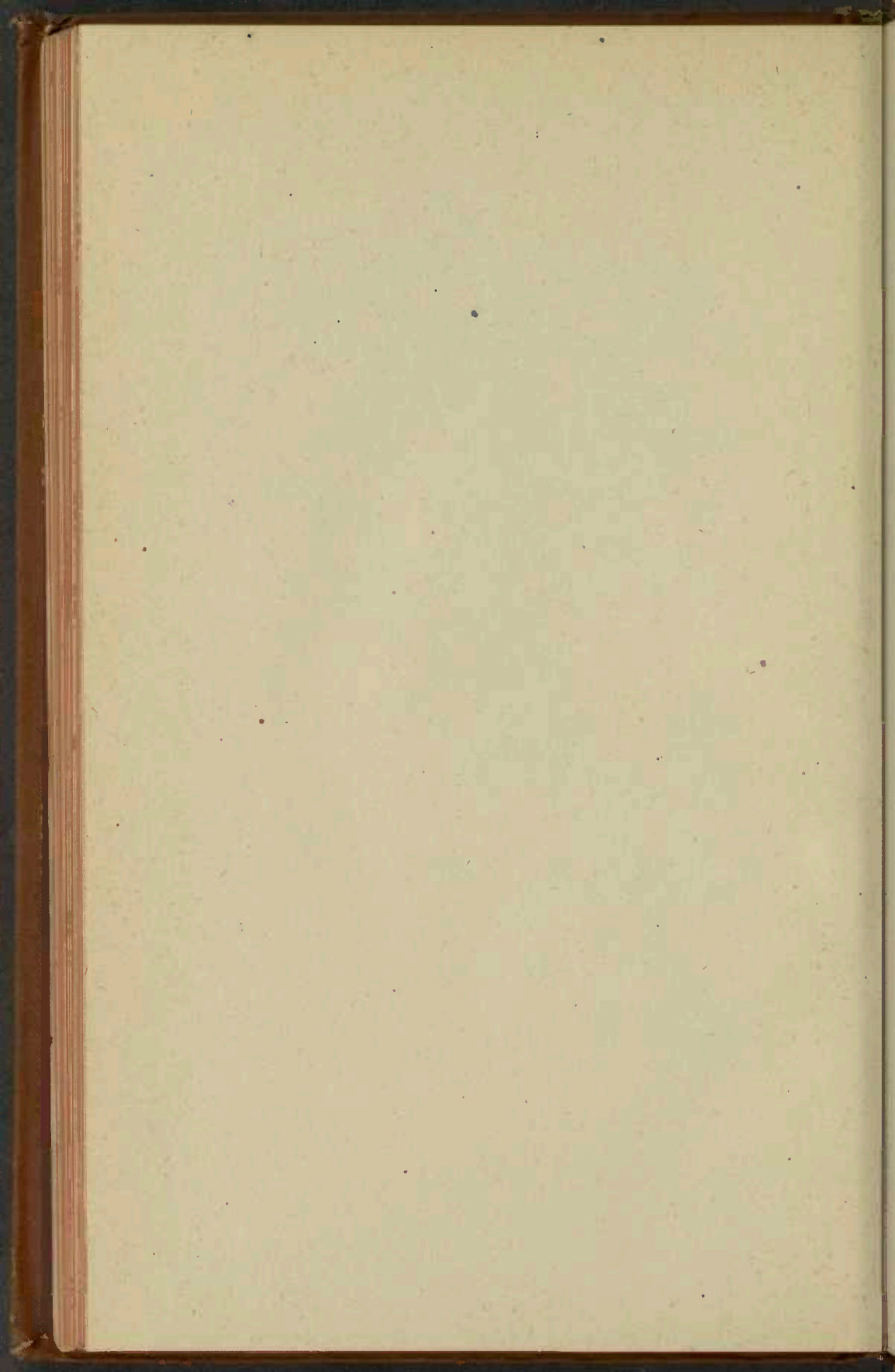
The real gist and science of pigeon breeding is the propagation and cultivation of new and beautiful varieties, and also maintaining those already known to us in a perfect state of excellence and health.

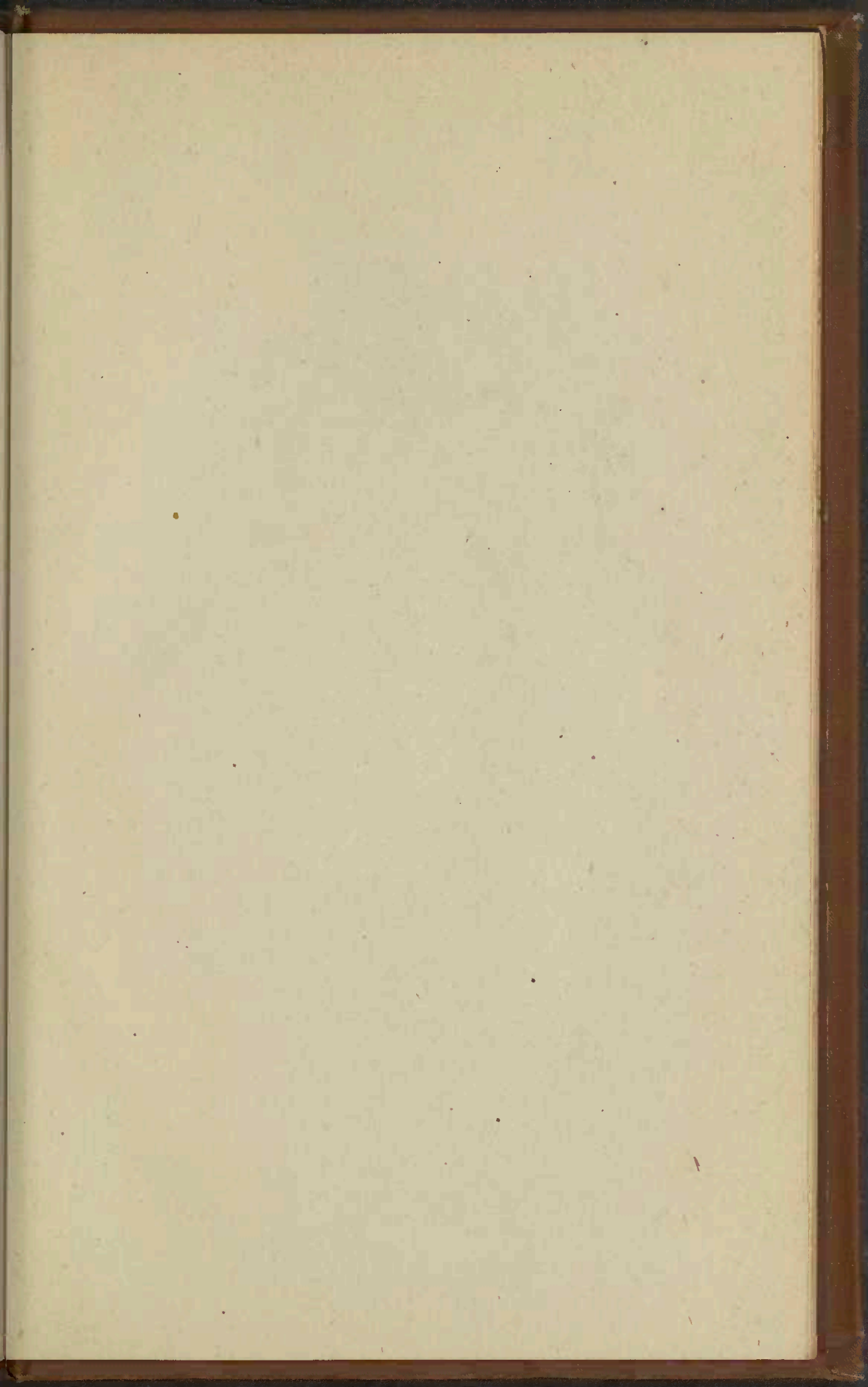
If the production of novelties is to be successfully accomplished, we must first decide upon a plan of operation; care-

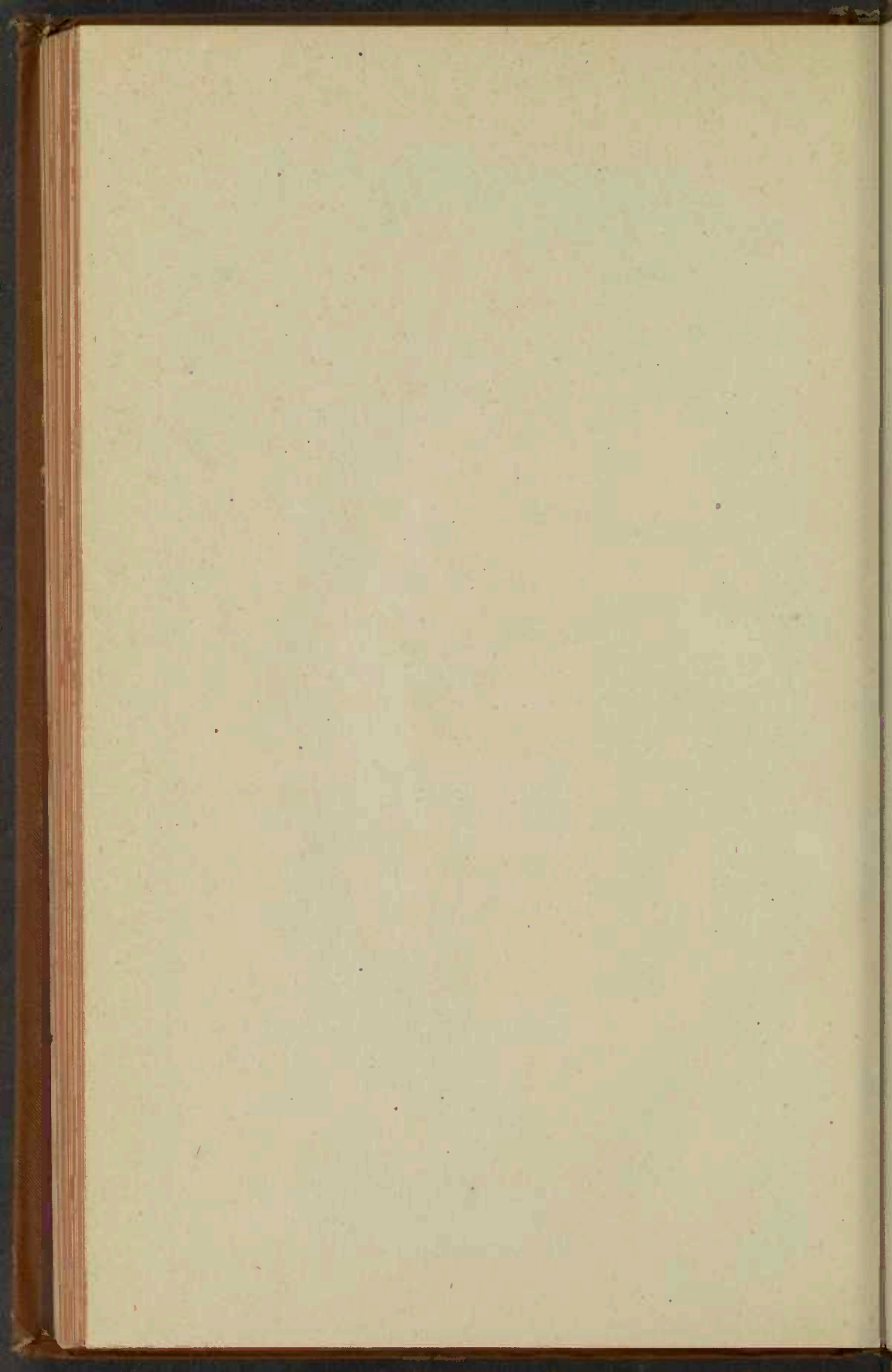
fully weigh and study cause and effect, and arrange for the proper carrying out of our scheme. A real fancier's experience is necessary, and patience is indispensable, ere the fulfilment of our design can be attained. We see many wonderful and beautiful varieties around us already produced, still, there is no reason for supposing the catalogue of beauties and novelties exhausted and complete. The field of operation open to us is as great as enjoyed of old, and modern facilities are still greater. I could easily give a list of varieties that might be practised upon with most satisfactory results, but to do so would be to overstep the bounds prescribed for this little work, therefore, I confine my remarks to other and more useful subjects.

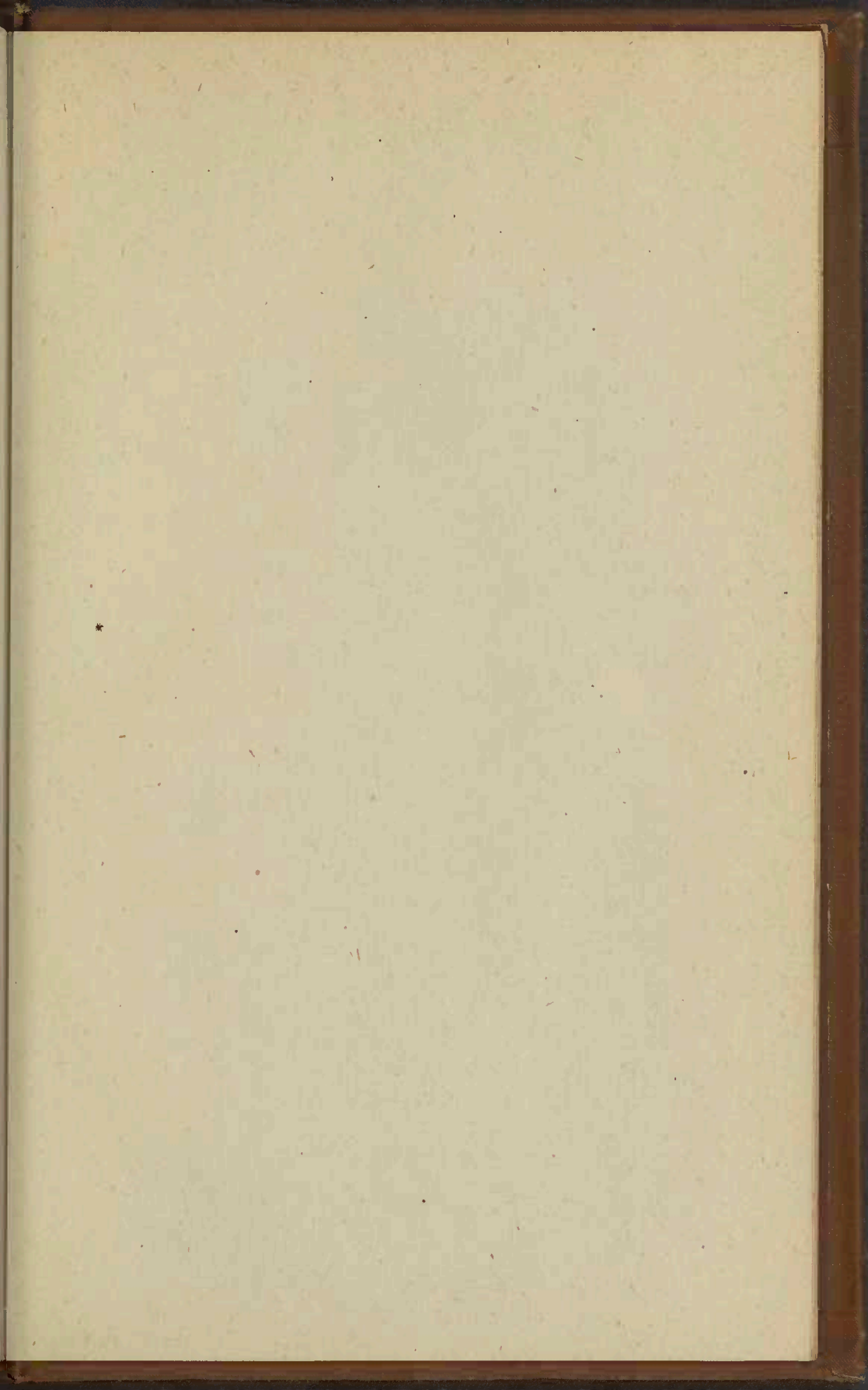


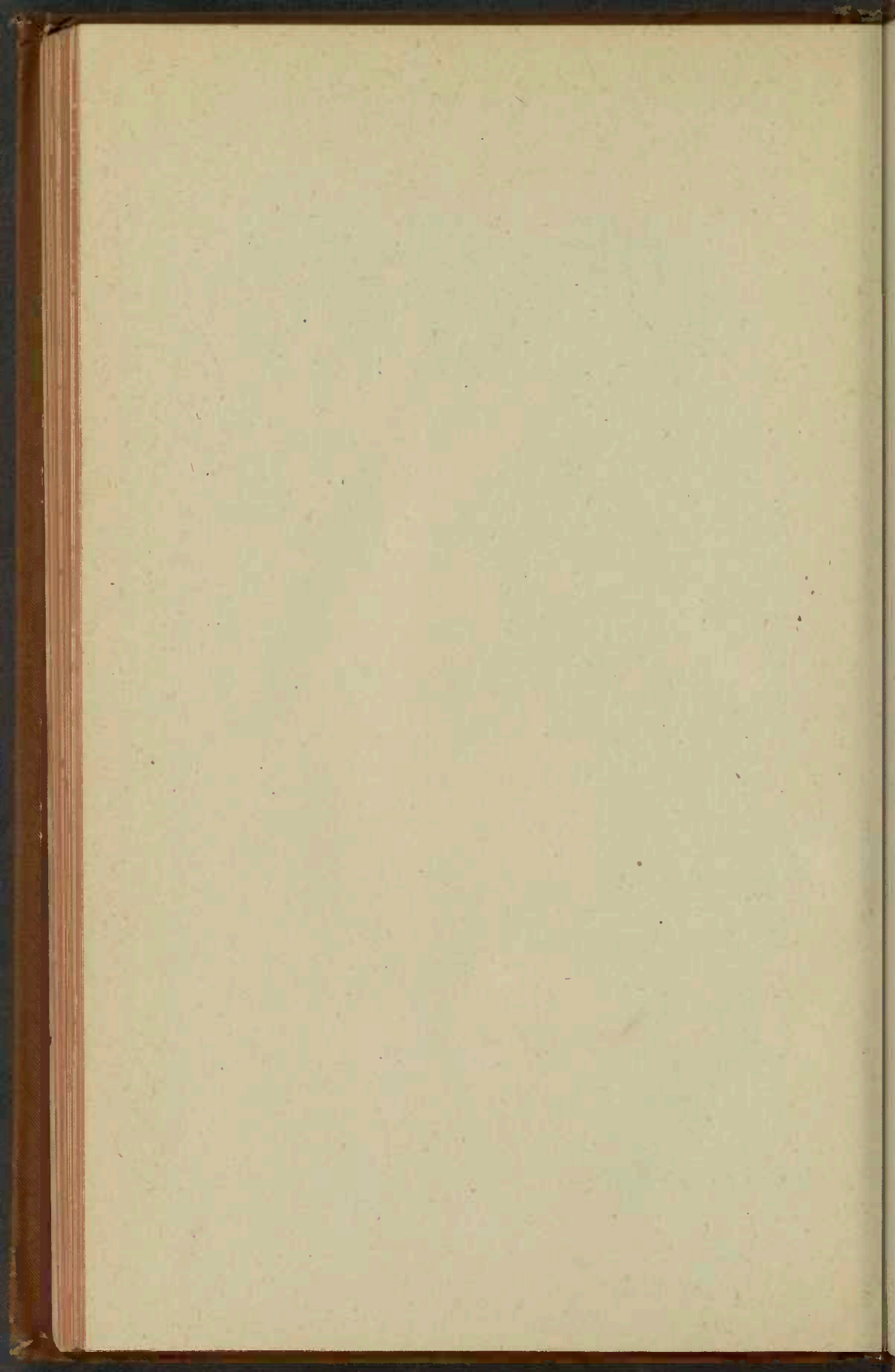


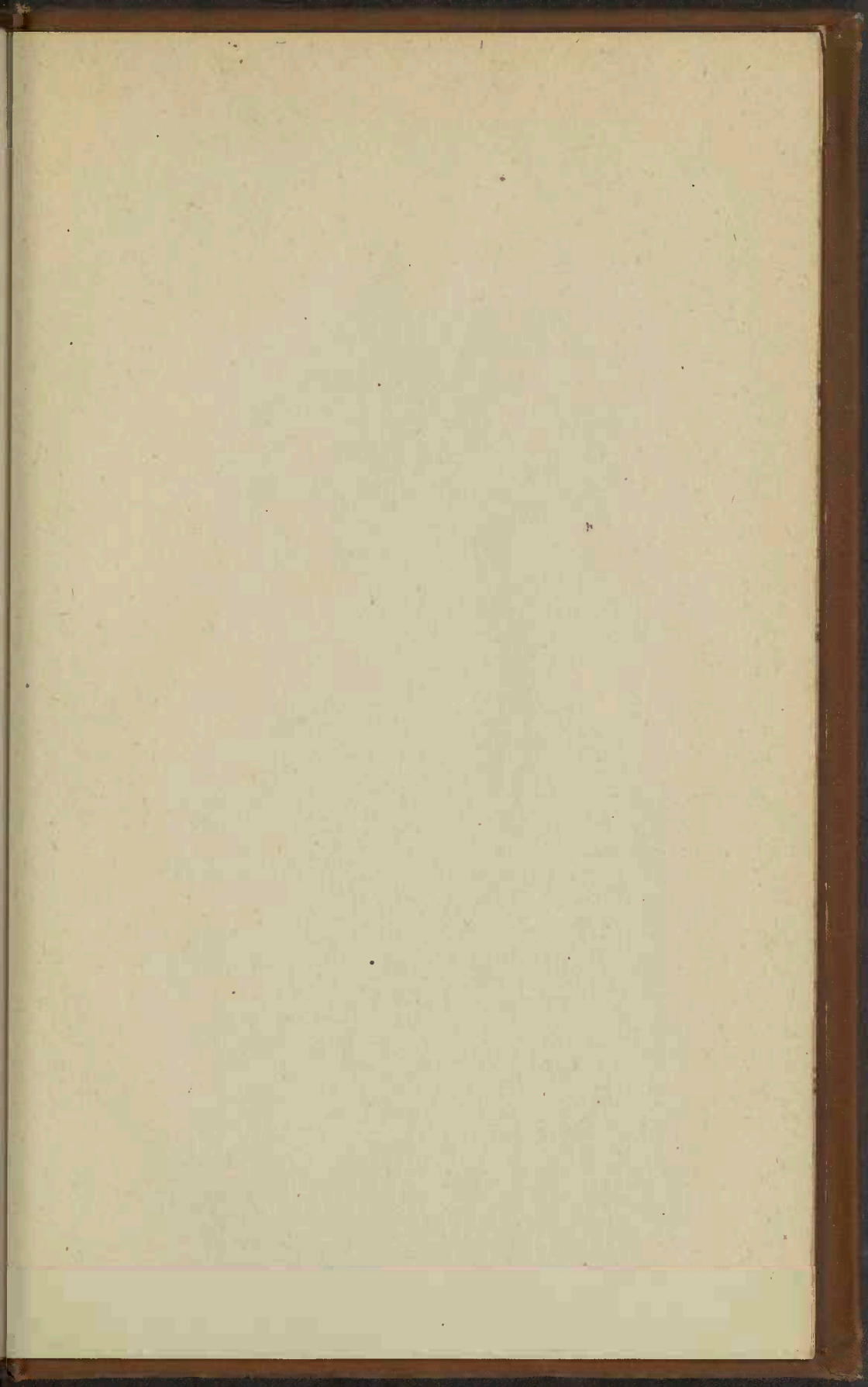


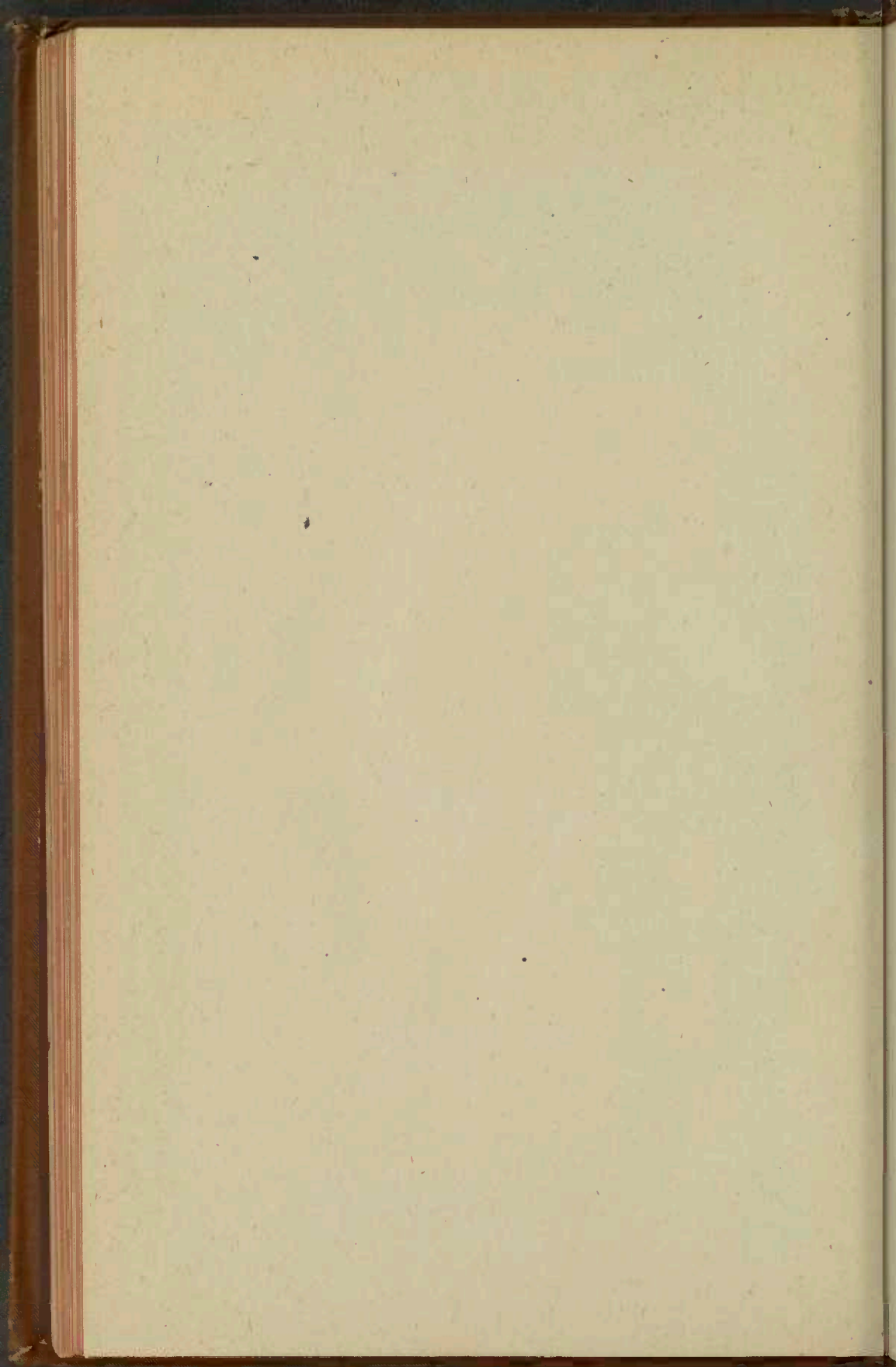


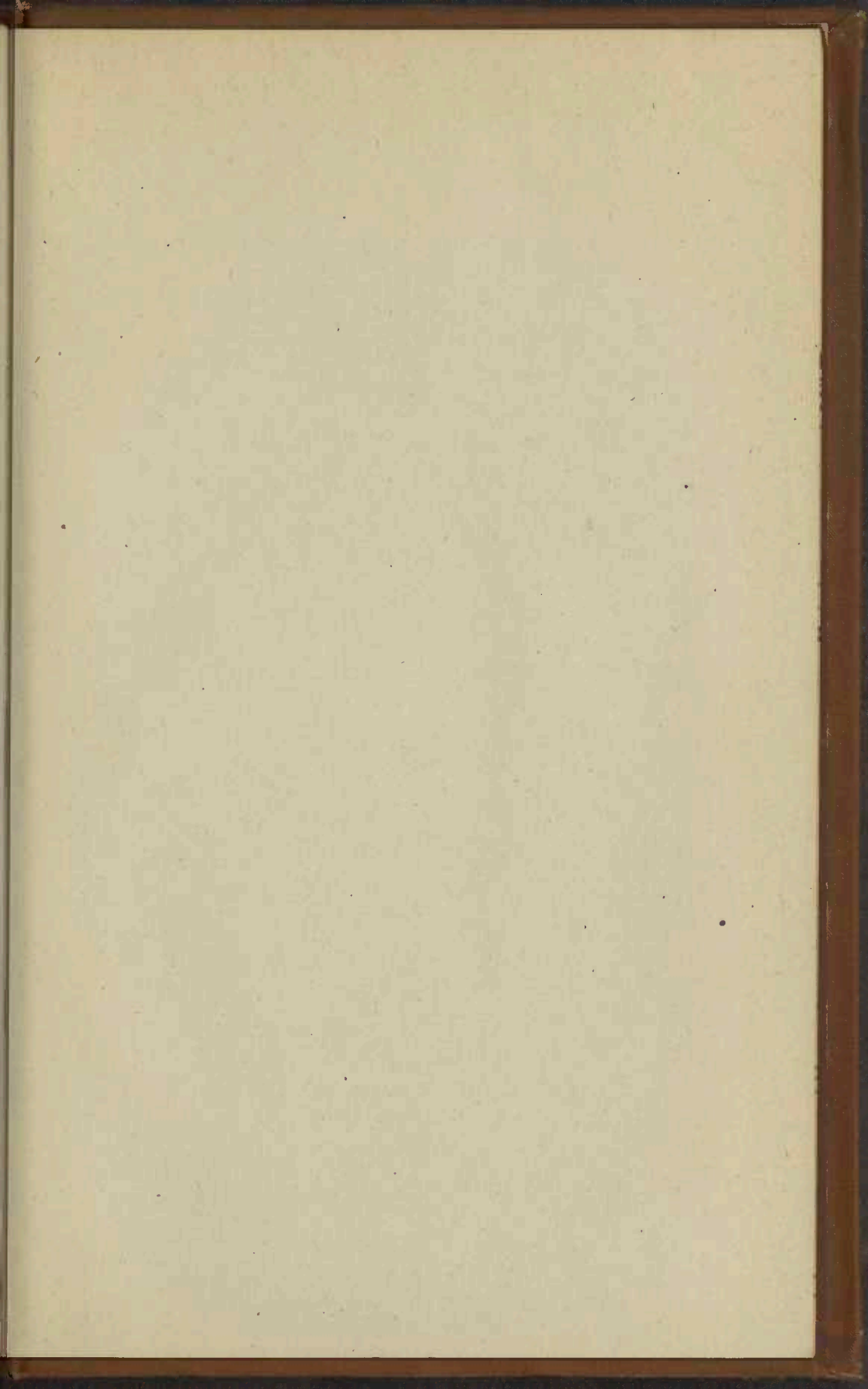


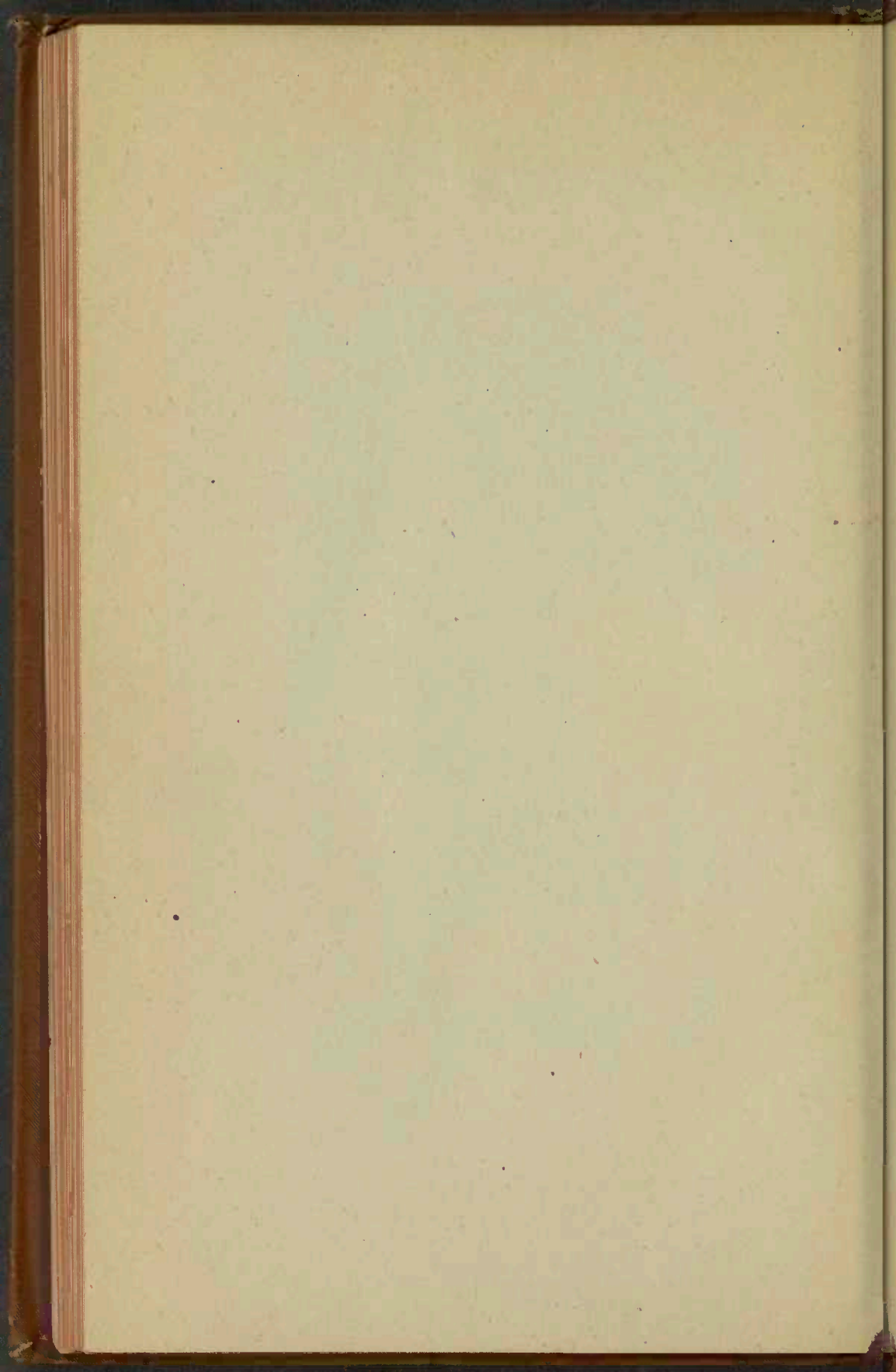












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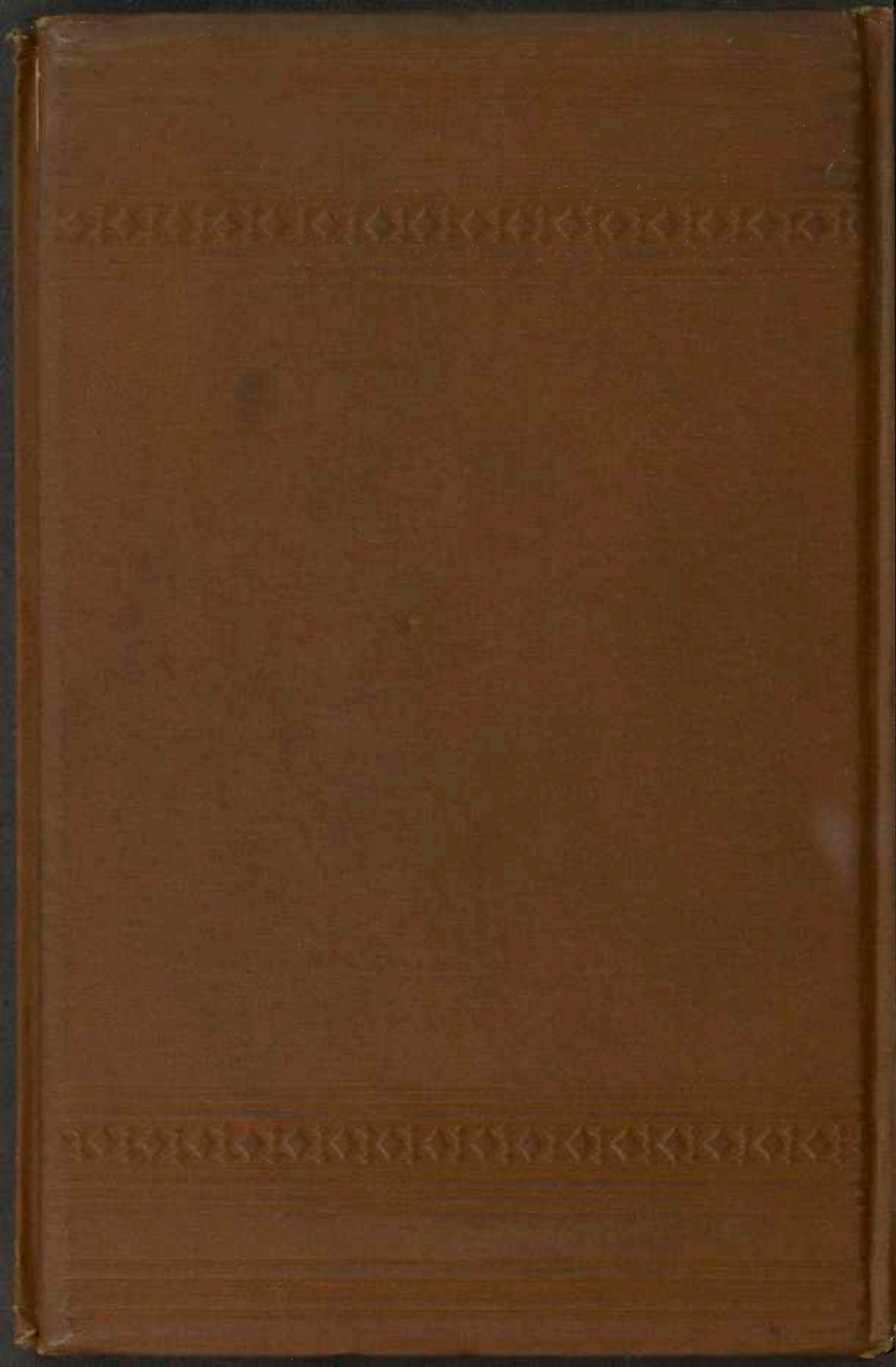


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